

AC 45301 BARRY
(later Mun. B.)
REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Barry Urban, Port Sanitary & Education Authorities,

FOR

THE YEAR 1920.

BARRY DOCK:

PRINTED AT "GAZETTE" OFFICE, WATSON STREET.

R E P O R T S

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Vice-Chairman :

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Dr. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P.	

Medical Officer of Health's Department.

Medical Officer of Health:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Camb).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., (Lond) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

x S. B. SOMMERFIELD.

Assistant Inspector and Shops Inspector:

^D*x T. L. SPICKETT, M.R.San.I. (Exam).

Assistant Inspector and Shops Inspector:

*x D. M. EVANS, A.R.S.I.

Meat Inspector:

REG. WM. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors:

MN Mrs. F. REED

†MN Miss A. EVANS

MN Miss KITCHEN

†M Mrs. K. ATKINSON

†MN Miss A. HYBART

Chief Clerk:

sx J. HAYDN EVANS, M.R.San.I. (Exam).

Clerks:

W. J. HOPKINS E. EDWARDS. G. CURTIS.

Rat Catcher:

J. DAVIES.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

^D Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

s Holds the Sanitary Science Certificate for Plumbers and Builders granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

† Holds the Health Visitor's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

^M Holds Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives' Board.

^N Three Years Hospital Training.

Staff of Accident and Surgical Hospital.

Medical Superintendent:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Surgeon:

R. ECCLES-SMITH, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Radiographer:

J. C. KING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Honorary Staff:

A. NEILSON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.

T. W. JACKSON, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.

Matron:

Miss M. EVANS.

Infectious and Diseases Hospital.

Medical Superintendent:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Matron:

Miss S. E. ASCOTT.



Hospitals Committee.

Medical Superintendent:

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

BARRY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

(PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE).

THIRTY - SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR 1920.

To the Chairman and Members of the Barry Urban District Council.

Mrs. Lewis and Gentlemen,—

Herewith I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report in connection with the Public Health Service for the year 1920. This report is the thirty-second of its series.

In accordance with the circular 168 (Wales) of the Ministry of Health, dated February 1921, the report follows the suggestions of Memo 40-Int. of the Ministry as to contents and arrangement of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for the year 1920.

The death-rate for the year amounted to 9.6 per 1,000 population, and the birth-rate has been estimated at 25.1 per 1,000 population. These rates show an appreciable improvement as compared with previous years.

The most pleasing feature of the vital statistical portion of this report is the very low infantile mortality-rate, viz:—56 deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 registered births. This rate is the lowest in the history of the town. It is doubtless that the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare has played a very important part in bringing about this appreciable reduction.

During the year, there has been a decided activity in the various branches of the Public Health Service and has reached a high standard of efficiency. It is hoped that when the purchase of the Woodland Buildings has been sanctioned by the Ministry and the Health Service transferred to that centre, that the benefits to the town will be more marked. I may point out that the present basement housing of the Medical Officer and his staff is not conducive to the best results on their health.

On account of increased work it has prevented the completion of this report at an earlier date.

I have to thank Mr. E. R. Hinchsliffe, the Architect, for the portion of this report dealing with Housing.

As in previous years, I am indebted to my staff for their co-operation in the Health Service of the Town.

I have the honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

Council Offices,
Barry.
April, 1921.

PERCY W. KENT,
Medical Officer of Health.

Natural and Social Conditions.

POPULATION.—The Census population of 1911 was 33,767.

For the year 1920 the population for the statistical purposes of this report has been estimated as 39,449.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CHARACTER OF DISTRICT.—The Urban Sanitary Authority of Barry comprises an area of 4,104 acres of which about one-third is built upon.

The climate is equable as it is on the sea-board, whilst the town is situated in the Vale of Glamorgan, one of the most beautiful and fertile parts of South Wales.

The site upon which the town is built rises gradually from sea-level to an elevation of about 300 feet. The general contour of the district is of a hilly nature.

The nature of the soil—except in the eastern portion of the district and Barry Island, where marl and mountain limestone are found—consists entirely of lias limestone covered with a thin layer of clay.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with shipping, coal exporting, ship repairing, railway work, and flour milling. During the year unemployment has been rampant, on account of trade disputes, and in most cases the employment has become casual.

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The amount of out-door relief in Barry for the year 1920 was £12,348 18s. 3d.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Table 1 shows the vital statistics of the whole district during the year 1920, and previous years.

The Birth-rate is in accordance with the advice of the Registrar General, calculated upon the population of 39,449.

TABLE 1.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths District. registered in the of Residents not	Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Nett.						Under 1 Year.		At all ages.	
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.			No.	Rate per 1,000 nett. Births.	No.	Rate
1915	35301	866	24.5	382	10.8	12	45	70	80.83	406	11.5
1916	35301	888	25.1	394	11.1	16	49	79	88.9	427	12.0
1917	36157	787	21.7	441	12.2	12	59	100	127.1	453	12.2
1918	36503	827	22.7	512	14.0	21	48	80	96.7	491	13.4
1919	37937	807	20.42	396	10.43	20	45	81	100.37	421	11.09
1920	39449	991	25.13	358	9.07	14	37	56	56.5	381	9.66

BIRTHS.—According to the Registrar-General the total number of births for the year amounted to 991 (513 males and 478 females). This gives a birth-rate of 25.13 per 1,000 population, as compared with 20.42 for the previous year.

From the weekly returns of the Local Registrar the total number of births for the year amounted to 964 (501 males and 463 females).

The number of illegitimate births recorded for the year amounted to 29 (15 males and 14 females), as compared with 40 for 1919.

The safe guarding of the lives of illegitimate infants is a very important problem. One has to face the fact that the "unwanted babe" gets less care and attention than the child whose advent into the world is hailed with rejoicing. In most of these cases coming under the notice of the Centres, the midwives' fees are granted by the Committee. Although these children are brought up to the Clinic at regular intervals and followed up to their homes by the Health Visitor, they do not receive the necessary parental care which they so need. Owing to lack of money and evil home environment the child is neglected and often starved to a large extent.

It is hoped that in the future some of the disabilities under which the unmarried mother and illegitimate child have hitherto suffered will be removed.

DEATHS.—The number of deaths for the year was 381, of this total 208 were males and 173 females. The death-rate from all causes was 9.66 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.09 for the previous year, and is one of the lowest on record.

The Deaths at all ages for the year were as follows:—

Under one year	...	...	...	56
One and under two years	...	...	...	11
Two and under five years	...	...	...	26
Five and under fifteen years	...	...	...	17
Fifteen and under twenty-five years	...	...	...	26
Twenty-five and under forty-five years	...	...	...	70
Forty-five and under sixty-five years	...	...	...	92
Sixty-five and upwards	...	...	...	83
All ages				381

The number of deaths in each ward are shown as follows:—

Ward	Number of Deaths.			
Park	36
High Street	29
Holton Road	47
Court	77
Castleland	51
Cadoxton	76
Dock	65
Total	381

Of the 381 deaths, 348 were certified by registered medical practitioners, the District Coroner held inquests on 33 deaths.

In the case of inquests the causes of death were as follows:—

Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	...	2
Concussion	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Drowned	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	4
Fracture of Spine	...	...	...	...	1
Fracture of Thigh	...	...	...	...	1
Gangrene of Foot	...	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	8
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	1
Shock	...	...	...	...	2
Suicide	...	...	...	...	4
Wilful Murder	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	...	33

DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Graph A shows a comparison of the number of deaths from cancer and tuberculosis since the year 1892. It is particularly noticeable how the number of deaths from cancer are on the increase, and now this disease accounts for quite as many individuals as pulmonary tuberculosis.

The importance of this subject should be brought to the notice of the Public by the fact that of all persons over 45 years of age, one in ten dies of cancer. It is an established fact that of the number of persons who die each year from cancer, many could have been cured if they had applied earlier for medical advice. The reason invariably given by patients who have not sought early attention is that as the first symptoms were unaccompanied by pain, it was not thought that anything serious was the matter.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Table II. shows a classification of the causes of death as recorded by the Registrar-General.

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								MALES.		FEMALES.		Rate per 1,000 Population
All Causes								208	...	173	...	9.66
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	0.05
2	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	0.27
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	0.02
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	0.07
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	0.20
7	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	10	...	0.43
8	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	9	...	0.63
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	3	...	0.07
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0.10
12	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	0.86
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	0.02
14	Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	0.10
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	16	...	0.91
16	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	12	...	0.78
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	14	...	0.86
18	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	0.20
19	Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	...	0.25
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	0.02
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	—	...	0.05
21a	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	0.02
22	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	0.15
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	2	...	0.05
24	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	3	...	0.07
25	Congenital Debility, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	...	0.83
26	Violence, apart from Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3	...	0.55
27	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	0.12
28	Other Defined Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	44	...	2.09
29	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Special Causes (included above)—												
Cerebro-spinal fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Poliomyelitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—
Deaths of Infants. Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	18	...	—
Under 1 year of age. Illegitimate		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	—
Total Births		...	...	...	...	...	...	513	...	478	...	—
Legitimate		...	...	...	...	...	...	498	...	464	...	—
Illegitimate		...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	14	...	—
Population.		For Births and Deaths						39,449		...		

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—There were 991 births during the year, and 56 deaths of children under one year, resulting in an infantile mortality rate of 56.5 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 100.37 for 1919. This rate is the lowest on record in the history of the town.

The causes of death of children under one year are shown in Table III.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

Causes of Death.					Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 and under 6 Months.	6 and under 9 Months.	9 and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Certified					11	5	4	3	23	11	12	2	8	56
Uncertified					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	5
Enteritis (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (over-lying)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	2	2	1	1	1	7
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	7	3	—	—	10	1	1	—	—	12
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	—	—	6
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	—	6
Totals					11	5	4	3	23	11	12	2	8	56
Nett Births—Legitimate					962	Nett Deaths in the year of—Legitimate Infants...					51			
Illegitimate					29	Illegitimate Infants...					5			

TABLE IV.
Birth-Rate, Death-Rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1920.
Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purpose of this Table.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under 1 year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified causes of Death.
England and Wales																
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000)	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7
London	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5
	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2
BARRY	25.13	9.66	0.05	0.00	0.28	0.02	0.07	0.20	0.46	0.56	9.08	56	12.8	91.2	8.6	—

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

WATER SUPPLY.—The water supply within the Urban District of Barry is derived from wells sunk and headings driven in the carboniferous formation of land in possession of the Council within the Parish of St. Andrew's Major.

It is a hard water, with a total hardness of about 33 degrees, temporary hardness of about 20-23 degrees, and permanent 10-13 degrees.

Seeing that the domestic supply is so hard it is quite reasonable to suggest that there ought to be some reduction of the excessive hardness. The hardness is objectionable not only because it "furs" boilers and seals pipes, but also because it uses a great deal of soap before a lather can be obtained, and this certainly militates strongly against the personal cleanliness, particularly school children.

The Barry water as shown in the tables of bacteriological analyses is only of moderate bacterial purity.

The adoption of some method of water softening and purification is essential in the interests of both the health and future industry of the town.

STATEMENT OF WATER CONSUMED DURING 1920.

Total consumption	... ..	326,710,694 galls.
Average daily consumption	... ..	892,652 galls.
Average consumption per head per diem		26.23 galls.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The position of Barry lends itself to rapid and effective disposal of sewage.

In the year 1891, egg-shaped outfall sewers were constructed, one discharging at the Bendrick Rocks in the eastern portion of the district, and the other at the Old Harbour in the western portion, both discharging into the sea at these points below low water mark.

The main and branch sewers are practically self-cleansing, and owing to the hilly nature of the district it has not been found necessary to adopt any means of aiding the flow of sewage, with one exception, where the ground is very flat.

In the higher parts of the town effluvia from manholes, especially during the summer months, have been most objectionable, and therefore justified many of the complaints of the inhabitants. This condition should be minimised by increased flushing and ventilation.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The closet accommodation is very satisfactory, and with few exceptions is of the water closet type.

The lack of sanitary conveniences on camping sites occupied by the summer visitors, scouts, and week-enders require still closer supervision.

SCAVENGING.

The removal of house and trade refuse is carried out daily and disposed of by burning at the Refuse Destructor. The Destructor is of the Hughes and Stirling type. It was opened in 1901, at a cost of nearly £9,000, and was the first destructor in the Principality. Its cells are capable of destroying 30 tons of refuse daily to a hard innocuous clinker. This final product assumed large proportions during the war, and had to be heaped up on the site, whereas it would have been disposed of if a market were obtainable.

During the year 5,308 tons of refuse were burnt, averaging 21 tons for each working day.

During the year the destructor underwent extensive repairs, and the antiquated method of tipping had to be resorted to.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

HOUSE INSPECTION.—The work of house inspection has been carried on during the year in a systematic and thorough manner. This work is becoming increasingly difficult, owing to the heavy cost of repairs, this necessitating frequent revisits in order to enforce remedial work. Barry, being more or less a new town, very few of the older type of rural houses exist, but the rapidity with which the town was built lent itself to a considerable amount of building of the shoddiest kind. It is with this class of house that the greatest difficulty exists. Where under ordinary circumstances defects could be repaired, in this class of property rebuilding has to be carried out extensively.

NUISANCES.—The number of nuisances discovered and remedied during the year was one thousand three hundred and ninety-four.

The following table shows the number of Nuisances and Visits paid:—

1	Houses inspected	...	...	...	1,460
2	Nuisances	...	...	...	1,394
3	Notices served	...	...	...	761
4	Extra visits made re-abatement	...	...	...	2,165
5	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	9
6	Injurious and Foul Accumulation	...	...	...	31
7	Defective Traps and Syphons	...	...	...	50
8	Structural Defects	...	...	...	264
9	Choked Drains	...	...	...	207
10	Defective Drains repaired	...	...	...	64
11	Defective Paving and Flagging repaired	...	...	...	69
12	Defective Apparatus to w.c. repaired	...	...	...	73
13	Bakehouses kept in Dirty Condition	...	...	...	6
14	Broken Closet Pans	...	...	...	57
15	Yards kept in filthy condition	...	...	...	6
16	Houses kept in dirty condition	...	...	...	7
17	Defective Chuting to Houses	...	...	...	113
18	Beds kept in a dirty condition	...	...	...	1
19	Cesspools overflowing	...	...	...	2
20	Defective roofs to Houses	...	...	...	163
21	Defective Ventilating Shafts	...	...	...	9
22	No Sanitary Conveniences provided for workmen	2	...	...	...
23	Drains Tested	...	...	...	431
24	Broken Slopstones and Pipes	...	...	...	25
25	Houses overcrowded	...	...	...	2
26	Broken Floors in Houses	...	...	...	68
27	Broken Ceilings and Plastering in Houses	125	...	...	...
28	Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	332
29	Extra Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	210
30	Articles of Bedding and Clothing destroyed	—	...	...	...
31	Articles of Bedding and Clothing Disinfected	4,116	...	...	...
32	Books Disinfected	...	...	...	56
33	Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	31
34	Registered Milksellers	...	...	...	74
35	Number of Milksellers registered during year	10	...	...	...
36	Visits to Cowsheds	...	...	...	93
37	Visits to Milkshops	...	...	...	224
38	Registered Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	5
39	Registered Rooms in Common Lodging Houses	24	...	...	...
40	Persons certified to accommodate	...	...	...	232
41	Day Inspections	...	...	...	64
42	Night Inspections	...	...	...	17
43	Houses Limewashed	...	...	...	1
44	Dirty w.c Pans	...	...	...	15
45	Broken Window Cords	...	...	...	26

SHOPS ACT.—The duties of Inspection under the provisions of the above act, have been carried out in a systematic manner. A considerable increase has been made in the number of day and night visits made, due to the fact that the work which formerly devolved upon the Police under D.O.R.A. now falls upon the Local Authority.

Closing Orders are in operation in connection with the following trades:—

Butchers and Pork Butchers.
 Hairdressers.
 Milliners and Drapers.
 Chemists.

An amendment to the original order was applied for during the year by the Butchers and Pork Butchers, and the new order is now in operation.

Much difficulty is being experienced in detecting contraventions of the Act, particularly in refreshment and sweet shops, which are kept open after the prescribed time. The sale of refreshments is being used as a cover to dispose of other goods, the sale of which is prohibited.

During the year one thousand and sixty-eight day visits and five hundred and thirty-three night visits have been made.

Twelve persons were warned for contravention of the Shops Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Two hundred and fifty-eight cases of Infectious Diseases have been visited during the year, as compared with three hundred and four for last year. The cases were not confined to any particular part of the District, being spread more or less uniformly over the whole. No cases were discovered where the origin of disease could be attributed to any food sources.

DISINFECTION.—Three hundred and thirty-two houses were disinfected after cases of Infectious Diseases, Tuberculosis and Cancer. Since the Motor Ambulances were secured by the Council, infected bedding, from premises where infectious diseases have been notified, has been removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for disinfection by Steam. This entails a great amount of extra work and has resulted in four thousand, one hundred and sixteen articles of bedding and clothing being disinfected during the year.

DRAIN TESTING.—Four hundred and thirty-one drains have been tested during the year. All these were tested upon complaint by occupiers or owners of houses. As stated in my last report, the house-to-house testing of drains has not been commenced, and it will be impossible to carry out this work without additional staff.

Three hundred and fifty-five re-tests were made after repairs had been carried out.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are one hundred and eighty-two factories and workshops registered within the District, and these have been systematically visited and inspected. Sixty-eight nuisances under the Public Health Acts were discovered and steps taken to have the matters dealt with. The workshops generally speaking are of a good type, and very little trouble is experienced in dealing with them. No complaints were received during the year from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

TABLE V.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.											
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.											
Premises.							Inspections.		Number of Written Notices.		Prosecutions.
(1)							(2)		(3)		(4)
FACTORIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	0	...	0
(Including Factory Laundries)											
WORKSHOPS	...	...	...	...	...	...	397	...	23	...	0
(Including Workshop Laundries)											
WORKPLACES	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	0	...	0
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)											
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	23	...	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.											
Particulars.						Number of Defects.					
(1)						Found.	Remedied.		Referred to		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—									H.M.	Inspector.	
						(2)		(3)		(4)	(5)
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	...	—	—
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—											
Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	—	—
Not separate for Sexes	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—											
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse											
(s. 101)	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for											
Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
Other Offences	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	—
(Excluding Offences relating to Outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)											
Total	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	68	...	—	—

3.—HOME WORK.

Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.

Lists received from Employers.

Nature of Work.		Sending twice in the year.							Sending once in the year.							Notices on Occasions to keep as to keep or sending
		Outworkers.							Outworkers.							
Wearing Apparel—		Lists.	Contractors		Workmen			Lists.	Contractors		Workmen					
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		
Making, &c.	... ..	24	...	12	...	23	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	8	
Total	...	24	...	12	...	23	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	8		

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register s. 131) at the end of the year.

(2)	(1)
WORKSHOPS	153
WORKSHOP BAKEHOUSES	29
	<hr/>
Total Number of Workshops on Register...	182

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.—One hundred and five cowsheds and dairies are registered. In many cases, the cowsheds are of a modern type but temporary nature, owing to the fact that the land near the town is held on a short notice tenancy, cowkeepers having to give up the land when the latter is required for building purposes. The cowsheds on the Glamorgan County Council Small Holdings are unsatisfactory. These structures are temporary ones and render it difficult for smallholders to produce milk under the best conditions. Proper cowsheds should have been erected when the holdings were first established, the pre-war cost of building being a very different problem from what it is to-day. The attention of the County Council has been called to these sheds.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are five Common Lodging Houses registered to accommodate two hundred and thirty-two persons. This accommodation is more than sufficient to meet the needs of the district, the demand for such a class of house does not exist to anything like the extent it did some years ago.

No contraventions of the Council's Bye-Laws were discovered and no case of Infectious Disease has been notified during the year. There has not been a case of Infectious Disease notified in any of the Common Lodging Houses for the past thirty-one years.

HOUSING.—In my last report, reference to the overcrowding that existed in many parts of the district was made, and unfortunately the same conditions now prevail. Considering the difficulties that have to be met, the Council's housing schemes are proceeding as well as can be expected. Thirty houses are now in occupation. It will, however be some time before the demands of the district can be met, but in the allocation of houses the Housing Committee are paying due regard to the most urgent cases. Unfortunately temporary dwellings of all descriptions are springing up in different parts of the district and considerable difficulty is being experienced in dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences and water supply.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.—A large number of tents, vans and sheds are situated in the district and efforts have been made to compel occupiers to keep these structures in a sanitary condition. Numerous complaints have been received as to condition of land adjoining the Garden Suburb. There are about 30 encampments on this land; these are only provided with privy accommodation and no effort is made to dispose of house refuse and sullage water.

The owner of this land has been called upon, during the year to provide proper water supply, sanitary conveniences and covered receptacles and refuse.

Up to the present, nothing has been done, but a meeting has been arranged between ground landlord, tenant of land and others concerned to see what can be done to remedy the existing state of affairs.

SCHOOLS.—The Council Schools have been regularly visited and all Sanitary Conveniences examined. Several complaints have been received from Gladstone Road Schools and the whole of the drains tested. Some minor defects were discovered, but generally speaking the drainage system is good.

All the Schools are of modern construction and well drained and paved.

Food.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.**—The district is supplied with a fair supply of milk, but there is still room for improvement, 70 per cent. of which is obtained from local farms, and 30 per cent. imported by rail.

During the year the inspector paid 210 visits to cowsheds within and just outside the Urban area, and made 1,607 examinations of cows and their udders.

Forty-three cows were found to be affected with mammitis in varying degree, necessitating total or temporary prohibition of the use of their milk for human food, one cow suffering from the suppurative form was slaughtered.

Two cows were discovered to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis, and the owners were advised to have them slaughtered. This was done and the carcasses totally condemned.

The inspector has been called to several cows suffering from abortion causing in the majority of cases by retention of the placenta, removal of the placenta, antiseptic irrigation of the womb and isolation of the cow is practised in all cases. All milk from affected cows is prohibited for human consumption.

A sudden unaccountable death of a cow occurred at one of the local dairy farms, the carcase was examined and a blood smear taken for microscopical examination for Anthrax, but with negative results. The carcase was burnt and all precautions taken.

MILK (MOTHER AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1918.—Special reference is made to the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years, in the section of this report dealing with maternity and child welfare.

(b) OTHER FOODS.—The sanitary inspectors have seized the undermentioned quantities of unsound meat and other foods during the year:—

					cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Mutton	...	...	...	...		3	2
Ham	...	...	...	...	1	0	12
Bacon	...	...	...	...	8	1	20
Rabbits	...	...	...	...		2	4
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
Butter	...	...	...	...	3	2	12
Tinned Foods	...	...	...	...	2	2	9
Condensed Milk	...	...	...	...		2	10
Cheese	...	...	...	...		2	7
Pickled Tongue	...	...	...	...	2	0	16
Pork	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Beef	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
Bananas	...	...	...	...			26
Fish	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Bread	...	...	...	...	5	1	12
Total	...	...	...	...	43	0	8

During the year the meat inspector has condemned as unfit for food at the Public Abattoir, and caused to be either burnt or sterilised the following:—

Tuberculosis Meat	...	...	...	...	8,265 lbs.
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	3,321 lbs.
Total	...	...	...	...	11,586 lbs.

The total shows an increase of 3,782 lbs. as compared with 1919. Nine carcasses and 105 part carcasses have been condemned as suffering from tuberculosis.

There has been a decided increase in the amount of meat condemned affected with tuberculosis, viz., 3,673 lbs. above the quantity destroyed in 1919. There is also an increase of 105 lbs. in the amount of condemned meat affected with diseases other than tuberculosis, as compared with the previous year.

The number of Animals killed at the Public Abattoir is as follows:—

Beasts	...	...	...	...	1,657
Sheep	...	...	...	...	6,495
Calves	...	...	...	...	426
Pigs	...	...	...	...	2,453
Total	...	...	...	...	11,031

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—The Public Abattoir situated in Court Road, was opened in December, 1897.

It comprises, in addition to the Manager's House, the following departments.

Main, slaughter hall and lairs for cattle and sheep, with main cooling rooms in communication with slaughter hall by means of overhead travelling line, pulleys, etc.;

Lair, Boiler-house, slaughter hall, cooling room, etc., for pigs. These buildings are fitted with hot and cold water tanks, overhead travelling lines and pulleys.

There are also store-rooms, cleaning rooms and conveniences, and a mess-room is provided for the use of slaughtermen.

The flooring consists of granite paving and there are dadoes of white glazed brick in the various rooms. The roadways are of asphalt.

The water is heated by means of steam from the Destructor, and the buildings are lighted by electricity from the same source.

Bye-Laws have been made by the Urban District Council in pursuance of Section 169 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 129 of the Barry Urban District Council Act, 1913, with respect to slaughterhouses provided by the Council.

(c) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUG ACTS.—Twelve samples of milk were taken by the sanitary inspectors for analysis by the Public Analyst, and reported to be unadulterated.

Fifty-four samples of milk were taken by the County Police, and five were found to be adulterated. These results were reported to the Glamorgan County Council.

The present power given to Local Authorities to control milk supplies in connection with the adulteration of milk is quite inadequate; and with respect to controlling milk supplies against the conveyance of pathogenic organisms, there is no power. Until such powers are forthcoming it is advisable that no milk should legally be sold, except for cooking purposes, unless it has been pasteurised, sterilised, or rendered sterile by electric current.

ICE-CREAM.—The premises and utensils of Ice Cream Vendors have been examined and the strictest cleanliness enforced. There is however still ground for improvement. The conditions under which street trading in this commodity takes place cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and from time to time serious illness, caused by the consumption of contaminated ice-cream, is reported in this country. On several occasions during the summer months, the attention of vendors of ice-cream was drawn to the need of properly cleansing all utensils used in the manufacture and distribution of ice-cream. It is highly desirable that Local Authorities should have greater powers in dealing with the manufacture, storage, and distribution of this and similar commodities.

RAT DISINFESTATION.

The rat catcher commenced duties in March, and the following shows a summary of the work during the year.

Number of visits to Premises	...	...	358
Number of re-visits to Premises	...	...	389
Number of baits laid	...	...	6,430
Number of baits taken	...	...	5,079
Dead Rats taken up	...	...	1,411
Traps laid	...	...	761
Used Dog and Ferret	...	...	89
Premises declared free from rats	...	...	163

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.—The number of cases notified during the year was 150 as compared with 112 for 1919.

Eighty-five cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, compared with eighty for last year.

Four cases of membranous croup were notified during the year. All cases were removed to Hospital.

Concentrated anti-diphtheritic serum (4,000 units) is supplied free on application to medical practitioners for use in necessitous cases.

The local doctors are supplied with bacteriological outfits for "swabbing" of the throats of all cases.

The death rate from diphtheria was 0.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.15 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

ERYSIPELAS.—Ten cases of erysipelas were notified during the year, as compared with 12 for 1919.

SCARLET FEVER.—During the year 77 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 82 last year.

Forty-five cases were removed to Hospital, compared with fifty-six for 1919. The death-rate from this disease was 0.02 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.04 for England and Wales.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The number of this disease was twelve compared with six for 1919. Three cases were removed to Hospital, compared with three for last year.

The death-rate from this disease was 0.05 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.01 for England and Wales.

MEASLES.—Twenty cases of measles were notified during the year.

The death-rate from this disease was 0.28 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.19 for England and Wales.

An epidemic of this disease broke out in the elementary schools during the year.

By the Public Health (Measles and German Measles) Regulations, 1915, Recission Order, 1919, the 1915 Regulations were rescinded as from 31st December, 1919.

CHICKEN POX.—Eleven cases of Chicken-pox were notified during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the area for a period of six months by a local order which came into operation on the 2nd August, 1919, and on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health it has been made permanently notifiable. This procedure is necessary in Barry, as a precaution against an outbreak of Small-pox in the Port.

PNEUMONIA.—Forty-seven cases of Pneumonia (all forms) were notified during the year.

The death-rate from this disease was 0.86 per 1,000 population, as compared with 1.03 for 1919.

TRENCH FEVER.—One case of this disease was notified, and on investigation was found to have contracted the disease on service.

MALARIA.—One case was notified during the year, and had contracted the disease whilst serving in H.M. Forces.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary: Forty-nine cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, as compared with sixty for 1919.

Other Forms: Twenty-three cases of other forms of tuberculosis were notified during 1920, as compared with seventeen for 1919.

TABLE VI.

Cases admitted to and discharged from Sanatoria and Hospitals according to notifications (Forms C and D) received under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912.

Ages.	Admitted.			Discharged.		
	Males	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year and under 5 years	—	—	—	1	—	1
5 Years and under 10 years	1	1	2	—	2	2
10 years and under 25 years	9	9	18	8	7	15
25 years and under 45 years	6	4	10	7	4	11
45 years and under 65 years	3	—	3	2	1	3
65 years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	19	14	33	18	14	32

The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.6 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.5 for 1919.

The death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0.11 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.13 for 1919.

The Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. Gilchrist, attends Barry one half-day a week. During the year 117 new cases were seen at the Centre, and 42 remained under treatment on December 31st, 1920.

TABLE VII.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1920.

Months.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Trench Fever.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Forms.	TOTALS.	Cases removed to Hospital.
January	29	—	1	7	2	—	20	2	1	5	—	5	5	3	80	24
February	32	1	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	53	21
March	15	2	3	5	1	1	—	2	—	13	1	2	8	—	53	13
April	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	3	28	13
May	8	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	3	28	6
June	9	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	7	3	29	9
July	7	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	4	20	3
August	7	—	1	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	6
September	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	18	3
October	11	1	1	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	3	32	13
November	8	—	—	20	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	3	1	37	21
December	6	—	—	10	2	1	—	3	—	5	—	2	1	—	30	5
Totals	150	4	10	77	12	4	20	11	1	47	1	15	49	23	424	137

TABLE VIII.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Notifiable Diseases.	Number of Cases notified At Ages—Years.								Total Cases notified in each Ward .						
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year. 1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Park Ward.	High St. Ward.	Holton Ward.	Court Ward.	Castleland Ward.	Cadoxton Ward.	Dock Ward.	Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria	150	—	26	90	16	17	1	—	24	12	23	30	26	17	85
Membranous Croup	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4
Erysipelas	10	—	—	—	2	2	6	—	1	—	5	—	2	1	—
Scarlet Fever	77	2	14	50	5	4	2	—	15	1	9	13	15	13	45
Enteric or Typhoid	12	—	—	2	3	7	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	1	3
Puerperal Fever	4	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Measles	20	1	5	14	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	1	8	—	—
Chicken Pox	11	—	1	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	—	—
Trench Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	47	4	22	6	8	6	1	—	1	—	3	12	3	26	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	3	—
Phthisis	49	—	1	2	17	9	6	4	1	3	11	13	6	5	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	23	—	3	10	2	8	—	—	1	1	3	9	5	3	—
Totals	424	22	75	185	55	67	16	4	56	25	62	89	73	70	137

Maternity and Child Welfare.

(a) NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.—During the year 1,000 live births (511 males and 489 females) and 24 still-births (14 males and 10 females) were notified under the provisions of the Notification of Births Acts.

The midwives notified 955 births, and 69 notifications were received from parents and doctors.

Twenty-four midwives (13 trained and 11 untrained) practise in the district, and have a representative on the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

(b) INFANT DEATHS.—There were 56 deaths of infants under one year of age, during 1920. These may be classified as follows:—

Legitimate	...	...	...	51
Illegitimate	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	56

All the infant deaths were visited by the Health Visitors.

(c) HEALTH VISITING.—Visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers	(1) First Visits 122	(2) Total Visits 150
To Infants under one year	(1) First Visits 946	(2) Total Visits 3,790
To Children, one to five		Total Visits 2,656

It was found necessary to call in the aid of the Queen's District Nurses in several cases which required continuous "following up" and minor treatment.

INFANT FEEDING.—The following Table shows the nature of food of 3,790 children under one year of age.

TABLE IX.

Nature of Food.	New Births	Two Months.	Four Months.	Seven Months.	Twelve Months.	Total
Breast Only	875	557	452	412	69	2,365
Breast and Cow's Milk	8	10	8	18	7	57
Breast and Other Foods	15	44	66	52	186	363
Cows Milk only	13	30	26	36	11	116
Dried Milk Only	23	87	132	112	34	388
Milk and other Foods	3	9	28	39	83	162
Condensed Milk and Patent Foods	9	30	33	27	32	131
Other Foods	—	10	13	22	163	208
Totals	946	783	758	718	585	3790

Home Visiting of Children under School age. The following table shows the results of 2,656 visits to children under five years of age:—

TABLE X.

Age.	Number Visited.	Number Defective.	Referred Own Doctor.	Referred to Clinic.
15 Months	587	83	44	39
21 Months	592	57	27	30
2½ Years	508	53	26	27
3½ Years	556	41	24	17
4½ Years	413	26	13	13
Totals	2,656	260	134	126

(d) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—Three half-days a week have been set apart for the work of this branch of the Public Health Service.

During the year it was found necessary to open a centre in the Island District.

During 1920, the following attendances have been made at the Centres:—

	Barry Dock.	Barry Island.	Totals.
Expectant Mothers	120	2	122
Babies (under one year)	3,202	101	3,303
Children (under school age)	858	112	907
	4,180	215	4,395

TABLE XI (Continued).

Disease of Defect.	Children under one year.		Children one and under five.		Total.
Diseases of Digestive System					
Conditions of Mouth, Stomach and Bowels	...	25	...	12	37
Umbilical Hernia	47	...	15	62
Hernia	11	...	3	14
Epilepsy	—	...	1	1
Diseases of Nervous System.					
Mental Defects Mongol	2	..	1	3
Mentally Deficient	—	...	2	2
Hydrocephalus congenital	1	...	2	3
Other Conditions	—	...	3	3
Disease of Generative System.					
Phimosis	148	...	35	183
Hydrocele	2	...	3	5
Congenital Deformities.					
Talipes Equino Varus	1	...	1	2
Cleft Palate	2	...	1	3
Other Conditions	1	...	3	4
Disease of Endocrine Glands—Enlarged Thyroid	...	—	...	1	1
Minor Injuries	3	...	10	13
Other Diseases or Defects	27	...	53	80

NECESSITOUS CASES.—The following scale has been adopted for dealing with necessitous cases, applying for payment of Midwife's fee for attendance at confinement, and the granting of free milk certificate :—

(a) If the income of the family, reckoning two children under ten years of age as an adult, less rent, does not exceed 13s. a week each person, assistance be allowed.

(b) No assistance to be granted to applicants whose income exceeds 13s. a week for each person, unless exceptional circumstances are submitted.

During the year the midwives' fees were paid for fifty-five cases.

On application from the local branch of the Midwives' Association the Council decided to advance the fees of midwives for services at confinements and subsequent visitation for ten days from 30s. to 35s.

The attendances at the Centres have greatly increased, and it has been noted that the class of mother who attends, seldom seeks the advice of her doctor before her child has become really ill. She often overlooks the beginnings of disease. The main function of a preventive clinic is to detect these early signs of disease, so that a mother can be advised to consult a doctor early, and thus enable him to deal effectively with the condition in its more hopeful stage, and not when in an advanced condition, for then the treatment is more difficult and results often less satisfactory. Therefore, it will be seen that these clinics co-operate with the general practitioner, and do not take the treatment out of his hands.

HOME HELPS.—In three instances it was found necessary to acquire the services of Home Helps. On account of the difficulty of obtaining suitable women to carry out these duties, the Council decided to increase the wages to £1 a week. This wage was the figure recommended by the Home Helps Society. It was also pointed out that the Home Helps may be employed by persons who were prepared to engage them privately, but precedence be given to necessitous cases attending the Centre.

The provision of a Home Help does not take the place of a midwife or nurse, but allows a competent person to look after the home in order that the needy mother may secure proper rest and be free from worry.

DRIED MILK.—Clinic Patients on production of a certificate were supplied with dried milk at reduced cost from the chemists in the locality where they resided. In necessitous cases special certificates were issued, and accounts rendered to the Council. A similar concession was allowed for the supply of mixtures, medicines and powders, prescribed by the Medical Officer in accordance with rates applicable to panel patients.

During the year seventy-seven cases were supplied with milk at the cost of the Committee.

The extensive use of dried milk during the last three or four years has not only prevented a shortage of milk supply to all children under five years, but has been the means of saving many lives, also many underfed and marasmic children have developed into strong and healthy beings in consequence of this beneficent provision.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT.—The following cases of children under school age received operative treatment at the School Clinic:—

Adenoids and Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	...	...	5
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	23
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	13
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	41
					<hr/>

The following conditions discovered in children under five years of age received treatment at the Accident and Surgical Hospital:—

Acute Mastoid	...	...	...	...	3
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Fistula	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Intussusception	...	...	...	...	1
Double Hernia	...	...	...	...	1
Hernia	...	...	...	...	3
Empyema	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	1
Hare Lip	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Glands of Neck	...	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Neck	...	...	...	...	2
Osteomyelitis of Femur	...	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	...	1
Depressed Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	1
Coin in Throat	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	21
					<hr/>

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Fifteen notifications of this disease were received and all were investigated by the Health Visitors. All cases recovered, and no permanent injuries to the eyes were noted.

HOSPITALS.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital was opened in November, 1912, and is situated in Colcot Road.

The buildings consist of an Administrative Block, two Ward Blocks, Laundry Block, Mortuary Block, and a Lodge and Discharging Block, this latter having been added in 1910.

The Administrative Block has the following accommodation.—

Ground Floor: Nurse's Room, Medical Officer's Room, Drug Store, Kitchen and Pantry.

First Floor: Matron's Room, Three Bedrooms, Dressing Room and Bathroom.

Second Floor: Three Bedrooms.

The large Ward Block consists of a six-bed Male Ward and a six-bed Female Ward, Nurses' Duty Room, and Entrance Hall.

The small Ward Block consists of two three-bed Wards, Male and Female, and Nurses' Duty Room.

The accommodation in the Laundry Block consists of a Wash-house, Laundry with Drying Closet, Disinfecting Room with a "Thresh" apparatus, Ambulance Shed and Storeroom.

The Mortuary Block contains the Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room.

The Lodge Block consists of the Porter's Lodge, comprising Parlour, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Hall, Wash-house, two Bedrooms and Offices; and the Discharging Rooms, comprising Undressing and Dressing Rooms, Bathroom, and Visitors' Room. This block is heated by hot-water pressure and radiators.

The Wards are laid with oak block flooring, and have dadoes of buff glazed brick with curved angles. Heating is carried out by patent Manchester grates.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent.

Medical men practising in the town attend their own patients at the Hospital. The nursing staff consists of the Matron, two Staff Nurses, and four Probationers.

ADMISSIONS, 1920.

Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	91
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	47
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	151
					<hr/>

Included in the above are 6 cases from board ship.

During the year 6 deaths were recorded.

Marasmus	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Intestinal Paresis	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	6
					<hr/>

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

The Small-pox Hospital is built on a site off the Weycock Road, two and a half acres in extent, and is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the town. The site is enclosed by a stone boundary wall, 6 feet in height, and the buildings are distant a quarter of a mile from the nearest inhabited house. The Hospital consists of four Blocks, namely, Administrative, Ward, Observation, Mortuary and Laundry.

The accommodation of the Administrative Block is as follows:

Ground Floor: Matron's and Nurses' Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery and Pantry, Drug Store, w.c., and Coal House.

First Floor: Four Bedrooms, Bathroom and w.c.

The Ward Block consists of two Wards, Male and Female, each containing four beds, and measuring 26 feet by 24 feet; Nurses' Duty Room, Entrance Hall, and Bathroom.

The Observation Block comprises a Male and Female two-bed Ward, each measuring 24 feet by 16 feet, and Nurses' Duty Room.

The usual offices are attached to the whole of the wards.

The Mortuary and Laundry Block measures 35 feet by 15 feet. A small furnace adjoins this block for burning infected bedding.

The Wards have pitch-pine block flooring, and the walls are finished off with Keene's cement, worked up to a polished surface. All angles are curved. All the wards have portable baths.

Two cases of Small-pox were admitted from the Docks during 1920.

THE ACCIDENT AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

The Hospital was originally two private houses, Nos. 36 and 38, Kingsland Crescent. The growing work of the institution made it necessary for more extended premises, and the present building was opened in September, 1908. The Hospital is situated in Wyndham Street, the back overlooking Central Park. It consists of an Administrative and Ward Block and a Laundry Block.

The Hospital is managed by the Hospital Committee of the Urban District Council. A monthly return is made to the Committee of all cases admitted. The present medical staff consists of Medical Superintendent, Surgeon, three Assistant Surgeons, and Radiographer. The nursing staff consists of Matron, one Ward Sister, two Staff Nurses, Masseuse, and three Probationers.

The Surgeon reports as follows:

There has been a general increase in the work of the Accident and Surgical Hospital during the year.

Owing to trade depression major accidents have not been so marked, but the cases of disease requiring surgical measures keep constant.

The lighting in the wards has been improved, giving greater comfort and brightness to the patients. A small dispensary has been constructed from a room originally used for splints and as a lavatory. It is of marked benefit, and stores and drugs can now be checked and can also be obtained at any time, on the premises. The operating theatre is being improved and brought up-to-date. There will be a separate room for administration of anaesthetics prior to the patient's entry into the theatre. Improved natural lighting is being obtained in the theatre. As this department is the hub on which almost the whole of the hospital turns—these alterations are most necessary. A new up-to-date operating table was purchased and is of inestimable value. A waiting room is also being added so that patients waiting for dressing—treatment—X-rays and advice can be properly accommodated instead of waiting in the hall and the casualty room—mostly standing.

The massage department has been unfortunately closed for some months owing to the difficulty of obtaining a qualified masseuse. This is a valuable department and the matter is now settled—a masseuse having been put on the hospital staff. General Massage and Electrical treatment are to be obtained daily. Special remedial exercises for the School Children will now be carried out, instead of their being left untreated.

The total number of deaths from all causes was 23, of these 9 cases were moribund and died shortly after admission and do not count in the percentage mortality, of the remainder, 10 died from causes requiring operation.

The total mortality therefore remains 3.2 % per hundred. The post operative mortality for all causes 2.45 % per hundred.

This represents a very low mortality (considering the type of cases dealt with) the number of major operations and the hopelessness of some of the conditions.

Patients remaining in hospital on December 31st, 1920	...	...	21
Patients admitted up to December 31st, 1920	...	...	450
		Total	471

Patients died	...	...	23
Patients discharged, cured, or relieved	...	...	448
		Total	471

Total number of days spent in hospital	...	6,760
Average number of days spent in hospital	...	14.3 per patient.
Major operations performed	...	302
Minor operations performed (excluding those in the Aural Clinic and for tonsils and adenoids) (vide Education Report)	...	145
	Total	447

General Anaesthetics administered	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Local Anaesthetics administered, chiefly for minor cases in the							
Out-Patient department	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
							<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
							<hr/>

In the casualty and out-patient department 524 cases have been attended for accident and minor surgical ailments (e.g. abscesses, whitlow, etc.), 380 patients have been sent up for examination and advice, and have been referred to the necessary departments, 2,096 attendances for dressing are recorded.

A number of the accident cases are referred to their panel doctor for dressing, but cases requiring daily supervision, naturally do better under the care of any surgeon who first attended the case than by transference and are therefore retained.

The X-Ray department has had its full quota of work. A new interruptor was obtained to relieve pressure on the old one which has done very good work and in this way this important department can now always be in working order.

Immediate radiographs for accidents and other cases radiographed by the surgeon number 156.

The health of the matron and the nursing staff has been good and their work most excellent and gratifying.

The operative work in the school clinics will be found in another part of the report.

The work in the Aural Clinic on Tuesday afternoons has been extended to adults who are drafted there from the hospital in order to centralise the work.

The waiting list continues and averages approximately 15 Men, 25 Women, 12 Children.

Emergencies and accidents are admitted at once. The less urgent cases give way to the more urgent, but the length of waiting does not often exceed 3 months except on the female list.

The question of anaesthetics has been reorganised so that the members of the staff give one half day each per week, thus securing three set operation day per week (other than emergency cases).

The hospital is indebted to many of the local practitioners for their interest and valued assistance in the hospital on many occasions.

Reviewing the work of the year it is gratifying to observe the marked benefit accruing to all those who have had occasion to require treatment in the various departments of the hospital.

IN-PATIENTS 1920.

(A) GENERAL INJURIES.

	No.	Total.		No.	Total.
EFFECTS OF HEAT :			BACK :		
Burns	...	5	Fracture of Spine	...	2
Scalds	...	1		...	2
Shock (Immersion)	...	1		...	7
			THORAX :		
HEAD :			Fractured Ribs	...	5
Skull (Fractured Calvarium)	...	2		...	5
Skull (Fractured Base)	...	5	ABDOMEN :		
Contents (Concussion of Brain)	...	10	Lacerated Urethra	...	1
			Lacerated Kidney	...	2
FACE :				...	3
Eye	...	1	UPPER LIMB :		
Nose (Fractured)	...	1	Shoulder (Compound Fracture)	...	2
Jaw (Fractured)	...	1	Upper Arm (Fract. Humerus)	...	3
Malar Bone (Fractured)	...	1	Fore Arm (Fract. Olecranon)	...	1
			Compound Fract. Radius and Ulna...	...	4
NECK :			Laceration of Hand	...	1
Wounds	...	2		...	11

No. Total.				No. Total.			
LOWER LIMB:				Potts Fracture 3			
Pelvis Fracture	2			Crushed Foot and Ankle	6		
Thigh-Compound Fract. Femur ...	1			TISSUES:			
Fractured Femur	6			Incised (divided) tendons wrist ...	1		
Leg—Fracture Patella	1			Incised Nerves	1		
Fracture Tibia and Fibula	6			General Contusions	12	42	
Compound Fracture Tibia and Fibula	2						
Compound Fracture Tibia	1						

(B) DISEASES.

No. Total.				No. Total.			
DISEASES OF BRAIN:				DISEASES OF BREAST:			
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	1		Abscess	1		
				Scirrhus of Breast	4	5	
DISEASES OF EYE:				DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:			
Diseases of Cornea-Ulcer	1			Diseases of Larynx—Cancer	1		
Chronic Dacryocystitis	2			Diseases of Pleura—Empyema	4		
Affections of whole Eye-Ball—				Diseases of Lung—Pneumonia	2		
Panophthalmitis	2	5		Foreign Body in Lung	1	8	
DISEASES OF EAR:				DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM:			
Diseases of Mastoid Process—				Diseases of Lips—			
Acute Mastoiditis	4			Epithelioma of Lip	1		
Chronic Mastoiditis	6			Diseases of Jaw—			
Chronic Mastoiditis with cerebral complications	2	12		Necrosis	1		
DISEASES OF NOSE:				Diseases of Stomach—			
Diseases of Periosteum and Bone—				Gastric Ulcer	6		
Deflected Septum Nasi	11			Gastroptosis	1		
Suppurative Ethmoiditis	11			Dilated Stomach	1		
Diseases of Accessory Sinuses—				Hour Glass contraction	1		
Acute Frontal	2	24		Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	1		
DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:				Carcinoma	5		
Diseases of Arteries—				Diseases of Intestines—			
Carotid Aneurysm	1			Ulceration—Duodenal Ulcer	4		
Secondary Hemorrhage	1			Jejunal Ulcer	1		
Diseases of Veins—Varix	4			Appendicitis—			
Cavernous sinus thrombosis	1	7		Acute	18		
DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM:				Acute with Peritonitis	5		
Tuberculous Glands of Neck	11	11		Recurrent	7		
DISEASES OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS.				Tuberculosis	1		
Exophthalmic Goitre (Thyroid) ...	2			Obstruction—Acute (intussusception)	1		
Colloid	2			Hernia—			
Adenomatous	3	7		Ventral	1		
				Umbilical	1		
				Umbilical Strangulated	1		
				Inguinal	27		
				Inguinal Double	5		
				Inguinal Strangulated	2		
				Femoral	2		
				Recurrent	1		
				Direct	2		

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (Continued):				No. Total.					No. Total.
Diseases of Rectum and Anus—					Diseases of Urinary Organs—				
Prolapse of Rectum	...	...	1		Diseases of Kidney—Pyonephrosis				1
Fistula in Ano	...	...	4		Calculus	...	...	...	5
Haemorrhoids	...	...	10		Cyst of Kidney	...	...	...	1
Ischio-Rectal Abscess	...	...	4		T. B. Kidney	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Rectum	...	...	2		New growths non-malignant—				
Faecal Fistula	...	...	1		Vesicae Papilloma	...	...	1	79
Diseases of Gall Bladder and Ducts—					DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION:				
Chronic Cholecystitis	...	...	2		Diseases of Bone—				
Cholangitis	...	...	1		Acute Osteomyelitis femur	...	...	...	1
Gall Stones	...	...	5		Acute Osteomyelitis tibia	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Gall Bladder	...	...	2		Chronic Osteomyelitis femur	...	...	...	1
Empyema of Gall Bladder	...	...	2		Chronic Osteomyelitis tibia	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Peritoneum—					Chronic Osteomyelitis Ulna	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis—Tuberculous	...	...	1	130	Metacarpals ununited	...	...	...	1
DISEASES OF GENERATIVE SYSTEM:					Diseases of Joints—				
Diseases of Male Organs—					Tuberculous Shoulder	...	...	...	1
Urethra Stricture	...	...	2		Tuberculous Sacro-Iliac	...	...	...	1
Stone in Urethra	...	...	1		Tuberculous Hip	...	...	...	2
Cancer of Penis	...	...	1		Tuberculous Knee	...	...	...	1
Phimosis	...	...	1		Tuberculous Wrist	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Testicle—					Tuberculous Fingers	...	...	...	2
Hydrocele	...	...	2		Tuberculous Elbow	...	...	...	1
T. B. Testis	...	...	1		Internal derangement	...	...	...	1
Neoplasm	...	...	1		Bursitis (pre-patellar)	...	...	...	2
Partial descent	...	...	2		Bursitis Subacromial	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Female Organs—					Bakers cyst	...	...	...	1
Diseases of Ovary-Ovarian Cyst	...	...	2		Psoas Abscess	...	...	...	1
Recto vaginal fistula	...	...	1		Diseases of Spine—				
New Growths—					Spinal caries	...	...	...	1
Malignant sarcoma of ovary	...	...	1		Diseases of Sheaths of Tendons—				
Diseases of Fallopian tubes—					Ganglion of Wrist	...	...	...	1
Acute Salpingitis	...	...	6		Deformities of Limbs—				
Chronic Salpingo Oophoritis	...	...	5		Talipes Equino Varus	...	...	...	6
Diseases of Uterus including Cervix—					Hallux Valgus	...	...	...	1
Chronic Septic Endometritis	...	...	14		Epithelioma of hand	...	...	...	1
Fibrosis of Uterus	...	...	2		Flexed fingers	...	...	...	1
Erosion of Cervix	...	...	2		Senile Gangrene	...	...	1	33
Displacements and Distortion—					DISEASES OF AREOLAR TISSUES:				
Acute Retroflexion	...	...	1		Cellulitis	...	...	...	8 8
Procidentia	...	...	6		DISEASES OF SKIN:				
New growths malignant—					Carbuncle	...	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Cervix Uteri	...	...	3		Abscesses Neck	...	...	...	4
Fibromyoma Uteri	...	...	4		Abscesses Axilla	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Body	...	...	2		Abscesses Groin	...	...	...	1
Affections connected with Pregnancy—					Ingrowing Toe-Nail	...	...	...	2 9
Post abortive Haemorrhage	...	...	4		TUMOURS:				
Post abortive Sæpæmia	...	...	2		Cheloid	...	...	...	1 1
Ectopic Gestation	...	...	2		MALFORMATION:				
Pelvic Cellulitis	...	...	1		Hare Lip	...	...	...	1 1

No. Total.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Post operative tonsillar Haemorrhage	1	
Fibro sarcoma of tendon ...	1	
Carbolic gangrene ...	1	

Acute Alcoholism ...	1	
Coin in Throat ...	2	
Friedreich's ataxia ...	1	
Cerebral Gunma ...	1	
Benzol Poisoning ...	1	9

(C) SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

OPERATIONS ON TUMOURS:

Excision ...	1	
Epithelioma of Hand ...	1	
Epithelioma of Lip ...	1	
Rodent Ulcer of Ear ...	1	
Lipoma of Back ...	1	
Cheloid ...	1	5

OPERATIONS FOR ABSCESES:

Incision and Drainage for		
Cellulitis ...	8	
Neck ...	4	
Axilla ...	1	
Lumbar ...	1	
Pelvis ...	1	
Lung ...	1	
Incision Resection of Rib and drainage of Empyema ...	4	20

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES:

Coin in Throat ...	1	1
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OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES:

Ligature of Profunda femoris ...	1	1
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OPERATIONS ON VEINS:

Varicose Veins ...	4	4
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OPERATIONS ON LYMPHATICS:

Removal of Lymphatic Glands		
Excision of Glands of Neck ...	11	11

OPERATIONS ON NERVES:

Uniting separate Trunks (Median and Ulna) ...	1	1
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OPERATIONS ON SKIN & SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES:

Ingrowing Toe Nail ...	2	2
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OPERATIONS ON BONES:

Removing of Sequestra ...	6	
Joints---		
Excision of Shoulder ...	2	
Excision of Elbow Joint ...	1	
Tarsectomy ...	4	13

OPERATIONS ON TENDONS:

Union of divided tendons ...	2	
Tendons Transplantation for talipes	4	
Ganglion of Wrist ...	1	7

OPERATION ON BRAIN:

Trephining ...	3	
Drainage of Ventricle ...	1	4

AMPUTATIONS, &C.:

Shoulder ...	1	
Upper Arm ...	1	
Leg ...	2	
Laminectomy ...	1	
Wiring Patella ...	1	
Wiring Olecranon ...	1	
Plastic Operations ...	2	9

OPERATIONS ON FACE:

Hare Lip ...	1	1
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OPERATIONS ON EYE:

Excision of Eye ...	2	
Dacryocystectomy ...	2	4

OPERATIONS ON NASAL CAVITIES AND NASOPHARYNX:

Turbinectomy ...	11	
Sub mucous resection of septum ...	11	
Drainage of Frontal Sinus ...	2	24

OPERATIONS ON EAR AND MASTOID PROCESS:

Partial Mastoid Operation ...	4	
Complete Mastoid Operation ...	8	12

OPERATIONS ON LARYNX AND TRACHEA:

Cut Throat ...	2	
Tracheotomy ...	1	3

OPERATIONS ON BREAST:

Incision of Abscess ...	2	
Complete Removal of Breast (Halstead)	4	6

OPERATIONS ON ABDOMINAL WALL AND CAVITY:

	No.	Total.
Laparotomy	3	
Residual Abscess	1	
Aspiration of Ascites	2	6

OPERATIONS FOR EXTERNAL HERNIA:

Inguinal	26	
Inguinal-Double	5	
Ventral	1	
Direct	2	
Strangulated	3	
Femoral	2	39

OPERATIONS ON STOMACH:

Partial Gastrectomy	5	
Posterior Gastro-enterostomy	9	
Rammsted's operation	1	
Coffey's operation	1	16

OPERATIONS ON INTESTINE:

Colotomy	2	
Appendicectomy	31	
Enetro-anastomosis	2	
Acute Intussuception	1	36

OPERATIONS ON RECTUM AND ANUS:

Removal of Haemorrhoids	10	
Fistula in Ano	4	
Ischio Rectal Abscess	4	
Prolapse of Rectum	1	19

OPERATIONS ON LIVER, GALL BLADDER AND BILE DUCTS:

Cholecystotomy	4	
Cholecystectomy	4	
Choledochotomy	1	9

OPERATIONS ON BLADDER:

	No.	Total.
Supra—pubic cystotomy	1	
Excision of papilloma	1	
Retrograde catheterisation	1	3

OPERATIONS ON KIDNEY:

Nephrolithotomy	4	
Nephrectomy	2	6

OPERATIONS ON URETHRA:

Excision of Penis	1	
Dilation of stricture	3	
Wheelhouse's operation	1	

OPERATIONS MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS:

Removal of Testis	3	
Undescended testis	2	

OPERATIONS FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS:

Rectal vaginal fistula	1	
Colpo-perineo-rhaphy	2	
Curetting	17	
Partial Hysterectomy	11	
Pan Hysterectomy	6	
Ovariectomy	4	
Ventral fixation	3	
Salpingo-oophorectomy	11	
Ectopic Gestation	2	
Trachelorrhaphy	1	
Amputation of Cervix	1	59

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS:

Pelvic Abscess	1	1
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Miscellaneous minor cases including cellulitis, amputation of fingers, excision of cysts, &c., performed under local anaesthetics in the out-patient department—112.

(D) CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

Wounds and Contusions	286
Contusions and Abrasions	18
Sprains	6
Burns and Scalds	10
Fracture	30
Dislocations	10
Abscesses	22
Cellulitis and Whitlows	25
Tumours	16
Dog Bites	5
Foreign Bodies in Eye, &c.	56
Miscellaneous	20

Attendances for dressings	...	...	...	2,069
Consultations with cases sent by local doctors	...			496

(E) CAUSES OF DEATH.

• Fracture of base of skull	...	...	...	4
Fracture of spine	...	...	...	2
x Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	1
Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis	...	...	...	1
x Laminectomy	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	2
x Cancer of Stomach	...	...	...	2
x Perforated Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	1
Senile Gangrene	...	...	...	1
x Calculus Pyonephrosis	...	...	...	1
x Post operative dilation of stomach	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1
x Exophthalmic Goitre	...	...	...	1
Acute intestinal obstruction	...	...	...	1
x Strangulated Hernia	...	...	...	1
Fractured Pelvis	...	...	...	1
x Acute Appendix-General peritonitis	...	...	...	1
x Denotes cases where operation was performed.				

Motor Ambulance Service.

This branch has become a marked feature of the Health Services of the town, and has been in constant demand night and day. The Chief Officer and his assistants are untiring in making this service a success.

During the year, the two motor ambulances made 1,223 journeys, covering about 2,500 miles.

The following Table shows the classification of the number of journeys:—

TABLE XII.

Name of Service.	Number of Journeys within the Barry Area.	Number of Journeys outside the Barry Area.	Totals.
Public Health Service	267	2	269
School Medical Service	287	14	301
Maternity and Child Welfare Service	5	2	7
Accident and Surgical Hospital	360	4	364
Infectious Diseases Hospital	213	5	218
Small Pox Hospital	16	—	16
Port Sanitary Authority	27	22	49
Other Institutions	17	2	19
Totals	1,172	51	1,223

Fire Station.

The site of the Station is adjoining the Central Police Station. It has a main frontage of 40 feet to the Court Road, and abuts on Watson Street at the rear, and is centrally situated in the town. The building is three storeys high. The complement of the Brigade is as follows:—Two officers and twelve firemen.

The motor fire engine is 65 h.p., was purchased at a cost of £1,095 from Messrs. Merryweather and Sons.

During the year the Brigade (under the command of Chief Officer Matthews) were called out to eighteen fires and one false alarm.

The work of the Brigade may be classified as follows:—

DRILLS—

Dry	...	...	...	...	104
Wet	...	...	...	...	6
Total					110

FIRES—

Outside the Barry Area	7
Within the Barry Area	9
On Board Ship	2
<hr/>			
Total	18

FALSE ALARM	1
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Local Acts, Orders, and Adoptive Acts.

The following Local Acts are in force in the district.

- Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act. 1893.
- Barry Urban District Council Act. 1896.
- Barry Urban District Council Act. 1913.

Permissive Acts adopted by the Local Authority:—

1. The Baths and Washhouses Acts 1846 to 1899.
2. The Burials Acts 1852 to 1900.
3. The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act 1889.
4. The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890.
5. The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.
6. The Museum and Gymnasium Act 1891.
7. The Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1919.
8. The Private Street Works Act 1892.

Local Order.

Provisional Order for altering the Barry and Cadoxton Local Board (Gas and Water) Act 1893, confirmed by the Local Government Board's Orders. Confirmation (No. 13) Act, 1902.

The following Bye-Laws, &c., are in operation in the district:—

Slaughter House.
 Seamen's Lodging Houses.
 Common Lodging Houses.
 Registry for Servants.
 Parks and Recreation Grounds.
 Tents, Vans, Sheds.
 Bathing Bye-Laws.
 Street Trading.
 Seashore Bye-Laws.
 Allotments.
 Hackney Carriages.
 Shows and Steam Whistles, &c.
 Burial Grounds.
 Pleasure Boats.
 New Buildings.
 New Street, Buildings and Nuisances.
 Water Closets and Flushing Apparatus.
 Rules for Infectious Disease Hospital.
 Rules for Accident and Surgical Hospital.
 Removal of Persons from Ships to Hospital.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following table shows the results of examinations of suspected specimens sent to the Virology Research Laboratory, London.

TABLE XIII.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

Specimens.					Results.				
					Number.	Positive.		Negative.	
Suspected	Diphtheria	...	...	...	297	...	69	...	228
„	Dysentery	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	—
„	Enteric	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	10
„	Gonococci	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	—
„	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	65	...	12	...	53
„	Ringworm	...	...	...	56	...	38	...	18
Totals	...	...	...	...	432	...	123	...	309

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF BARRY WATER SUPPLY, 1920.

Number of Sample.	Date of Analysis.	Appearance in Two-foot Tube.	Reaction.	Total Hardness.	Parts per Hundred Thousand.										Microscopic Examination.	Remarks.	
					Temporary.	Permanent.	Chlorine.	Nitrogen as Nitrates.	Oxygen.	Saline (or "Free") Ammonia.	Organic (or Albuminoid) Ammonia.	Poisonous Metals.	Nitrates.	Phosphates.			Sulphates.
3637	Jan. 20-24	Pale Green, slightly Turbid.	Alkaline	32.4	—	—	2.3	Considerable amount.	—	.0010	.0046	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	Small Amount Carb. of Lime. Animate forms rare. Vol.—.10	Hard water. No evidence of organic contamination.
5156	May 18-20	Very Pale Green clear.	Alkaline	33.6	—	—	2.1	.24	—	.0010	.0022	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	Small Amount Vegetable debris. Animate forms rare. Vol.—.10	Hard water. No evidence of contamination by sewage, animal or vegetable matter.
6151	Aug. 13-19	Pale Green, clear.	Distinctly Alkaline	33.6	—	—	2.25	Considerable amount.	—	.0008	.0044	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	Traces only Vegetable debris. sand. few infusoria. Vol.—.05	Hard water. No evidence of contamination.
7462	Nov. 30th. Dec. 4th.	Pale Green, clear.	Distinctly Alkaline	34.4	—	—	2.1	.29	—	.0008	.0040	Nil.	Nil.	—	—	Traces only diatom. Animate forms rare. Vol.—less than .05	Hard water. No evidence of organic contamination. No appreciable fluctuation in amount of mineral constituents.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF BARRY WATER SUPPLY, 1920.

Number of Sample.	Date.	Sample Labelled.	Number of Organisms developing at 37°C.	Number of Organisms developing at 20°C.	Bacillus Coli.	Remarks.
3636	January 19th.	Biglis Well.	20 per c.c.	40 per c.c.	Typical bacillus coli (flaginac) isolated from 100 c.c. of water. No bacillus coli organisms present in 10 c.c. or in smaller amounts.	Of moderate bacterial purity.
5155	May 18th.	Biglis Well.	10 per c.c.	33 per c.c.	No bacillus coli present in 50 c.c., 10 c.c., or in smaller amounts.	No evidence of any contamination.
6150	August 12th.	Public Supply.	20 per c.c.	—	Bacillus coli isolated from 10 c.c. of water, no coli-like organisms present in 2 c.c. or in smaller amounts.	Of moderate bacterial purity.
7461	November 29th.	Tap, Biglis.	18 per c.c.	30 per c.c.	Bacillus coli organisms (flaginac) isolated from 50 c.c. of water, no coli-like organisms present in 10 c.c. or in smaller amounts.	Of moderate bacterial purity.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS, 1920.

TABLE XIV.

Months.	Sunshine.			Rainfall.	
	Hours.	Maximum.	Days with no sun.	Inches.	Rain days.
January ...	60.8	7.2	8	5.05	23
February ...	84.0	9.0	8	.81	13
March ...	115.3	9.3	7	3.54	21
April ...	93.0	11.7	4	3.67	25
May ...	194.0	13.8	2	3.07	15
June ...	192.1	13.5	2	3.49	14
July ...	136.1	13.3	4	5.95	26
August ...	147.6	11.7	3	2.36	10
September ...	115.0	9.6	4	2.89	10
October ...	88.0	9.5	7	3.37	12
November ...	58.0	7.5	14	2.23	13
December ...	50.0	6.6	12	4.56	16
	1,333.9	—	76	40.99	198

Housing.

In connection with State-Aided Housing Schemes, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health, it was estimated that a thousand houses were required to meet the needs of the District.

Work was commenced in March, 1919, and the Council first acquired 22 acres of land, known as the "Witchill Estate," at Cadoxton.

Mr. Hinchsliff, Architect and Town Planning Surveyor, prepared contoured plans and sections of this site and designed alternative lay-out schemes for the consideration of the Housing Committee. These schemes were submitted to the Housing Commissioner, one of which together with the building plans, was approved, such plans showing accommodation for 130 houses semi-detached, comprising 20 houses of the non-parlour type with three bedrooms; 90 houses of the parlour type with three bedrooms, and 20 houses of the parlour type with four bedrooms. Bills of Quantities were prepared and tenders invited in November, 1919.

The Bills of Quantities allowed for numerous suggestions made by various associations of ladies in the town, who had been asked, in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry, to state their views as to various labour saving and domestic improvements in order to obtain model dwellings.

When the tenders were received, the Ministry decided that the cost was too high to allow of the adoption of the suggestions made, and deleted these and other items from the tenders. On the amended figures, the average cost per house, exclusive of land, fencing, roads, and sewers, was approximately £900 per house, and under the Government Model Form of Contract Agreement all subsequent increased cost of labour and materials is to be paid to the Contractors.

Building work commenced in February, 1920, and 30 houses are occupied at the present time (May, 1921). The attached table supplied by the Architect gives the present position of constructive work in hand on this scheme. Consent was obtained in February, 1921, to the erection of a further 26 houses of the parlour and three bedroom type at this site, making a total of 156 houses in course of erection, in connection with the Witchill Estate Scheme.

SUMMARY SHOWING POSITION OF ERECTION OF HOUSES ON EACH CONTRACT.

Contract No.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	20	21	Totals.
Number of Houses	...	...	10	44	22	14	8	18	14	12	14	156
Houses commenced	...	...	10	44	22	14	8	18	14	12	14	156
Foundations in	...	...	10	44	22	14	8	18	14	12	14	156
Brickwork commenced	...	...	10	34	22	14	8	18	14	12	12	144
Brickwork to Joists	...	...	10	28	22	14	8	18	14	2	2	118
Brickwork to Roofs	...	...	10	26	22	14	8	18	14	—	—	112
Slates on	...	...	10	14	22	14	8	18	14	—	—	100
Plastering commenced	...	...	—	14	16	12	8	8	14	—	—	72
Plastering finished	...	...	—	2	4	8	6	3	14	—	—	110
Drains and Water supply	...	...	10	24	22	14	8	18	14	—	—	110
Houses occupied	...	...	—	2	4	6	4	2	12	—	—	30

The Council also acquired 47 acres of land adjoining Jenner Road, College Road, Trinity Street, Gladstone Road and Buttrills Road, known as the Central Estate Building Site, and lay-out plans and house plans have been approved for a total number of 400 houses on this site. Contracts have been let for preliminary road and sewer works for the Northern portion of the site, for 110 houses, for which it is proposed to invite tenders this year. The Council have also scheduled various vacant sites in the town for the remainder of the houses required.

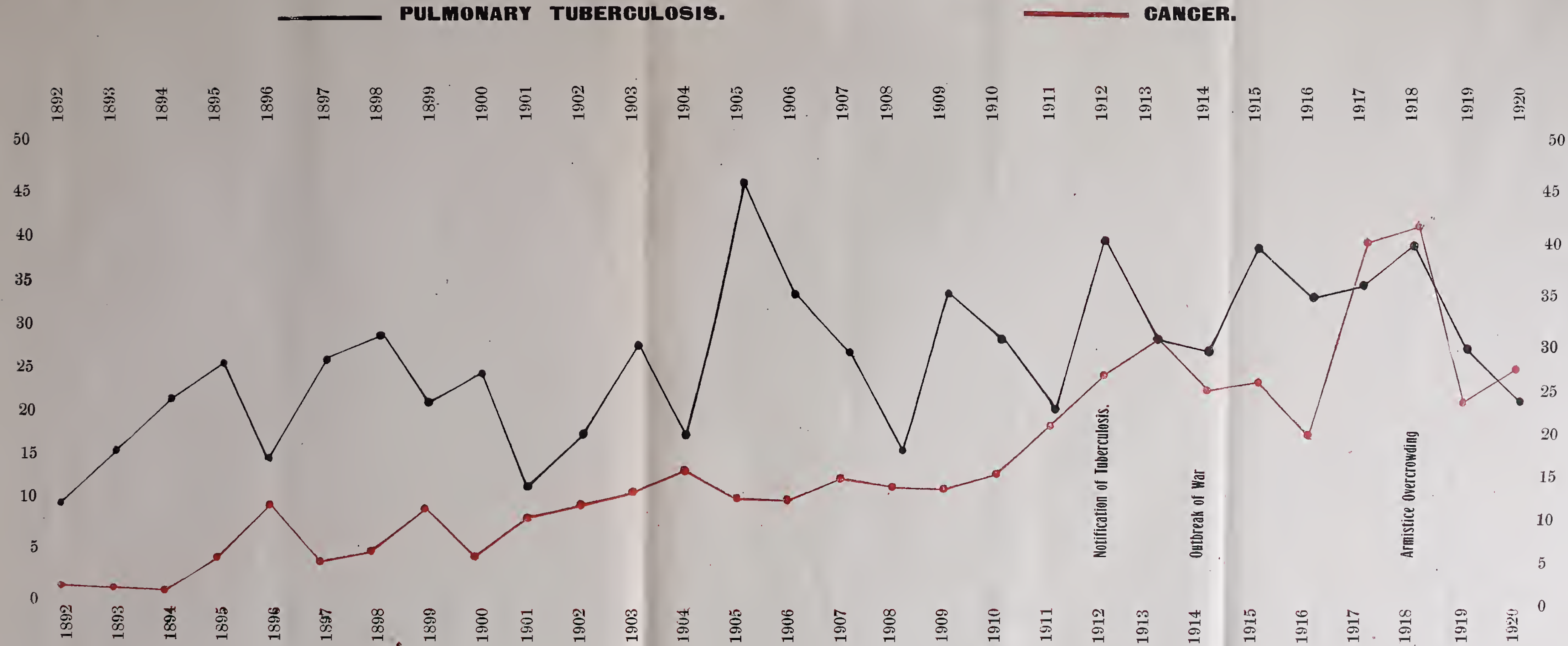
Owing to the extreme shortage of skilled labour generally during the carrying out of the Witchill Estate Contracts and particularly with regard to plasterers and slaters, and the delays that have occurred in obtaining various building materials and fittings, progress of erection is slow as compared with pre-war conditions, but compares favourably with the rate of progress in other parts of the country.

TABLE XV.

WARDS.	Houses				Shops.			Total.			
	Occupied Houses.	Vacant Houses.	Houses Building.	Shops Inhabited.	Occupied for Business Only.	Vacant but Inhabited.	Vacant Shops.	Total Houses and Shops.	Lock-up Shops.	Other Buildings.	Population.
Cadoxton	1,041	3	1	129	4	15	12	1,205	3	19	6,814
Court	867	0	81	61	1	10	0	1,020	0	12	5,393
Castleland	756	0	—	132	27	5	1	921	14	17	5,135
Holton	931	0	78	59	14	9	1	1,092	0	19	5,776
High Street	645	0	9	83	12	9	3	761	7	25	4,208
Park	977	0	10	26	1	0	0	1,014	9	14	5,787
Dock	769	0	—	68	2	4	0	843	14	13	4,836
Floating Population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Totals	5,986	3	179	558	61	52	17	6,856	47	119	39,449

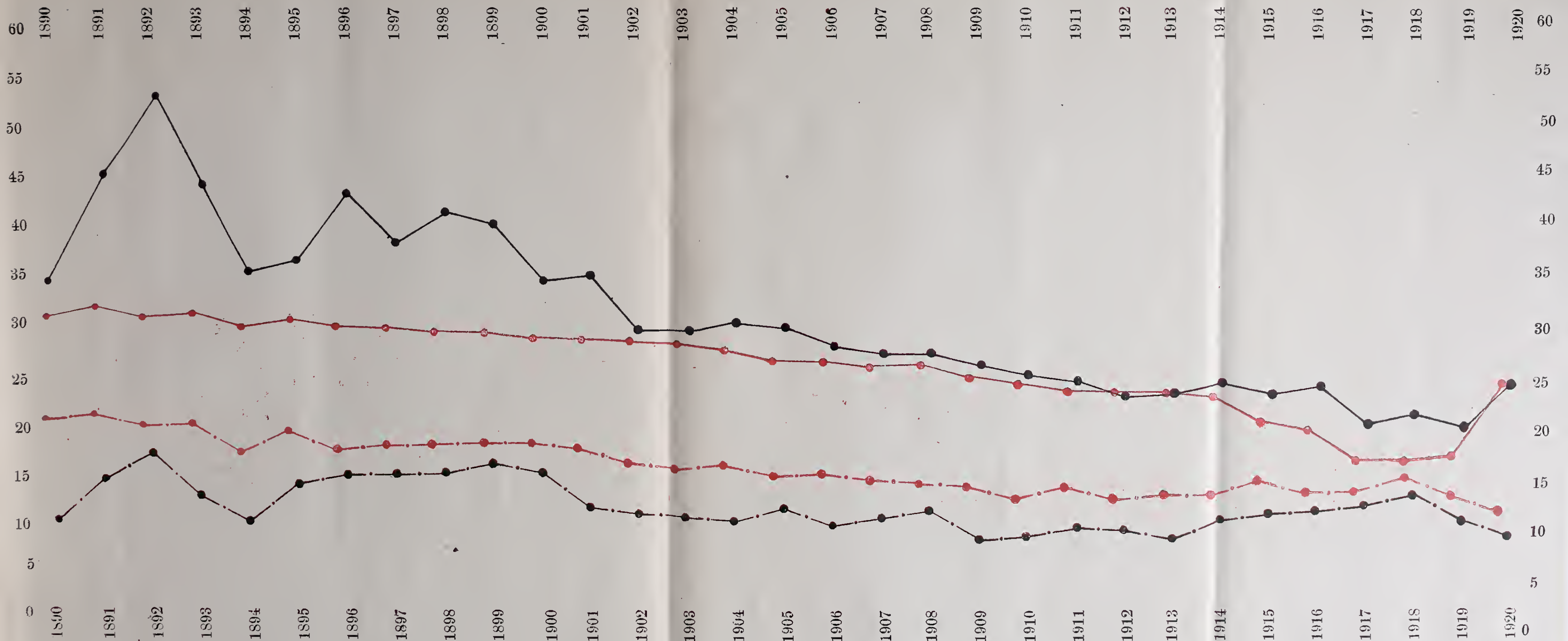


**Graph A. showing Number of Deaths in the Urban Area of Barry at all Ages from
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Cancer, Years 1892-1920.**



**Graph B. showing Annual Birth and Death Rates for the Urban Area of Barry,
As Compared with England and Wales for the last Thirty-One Years,**

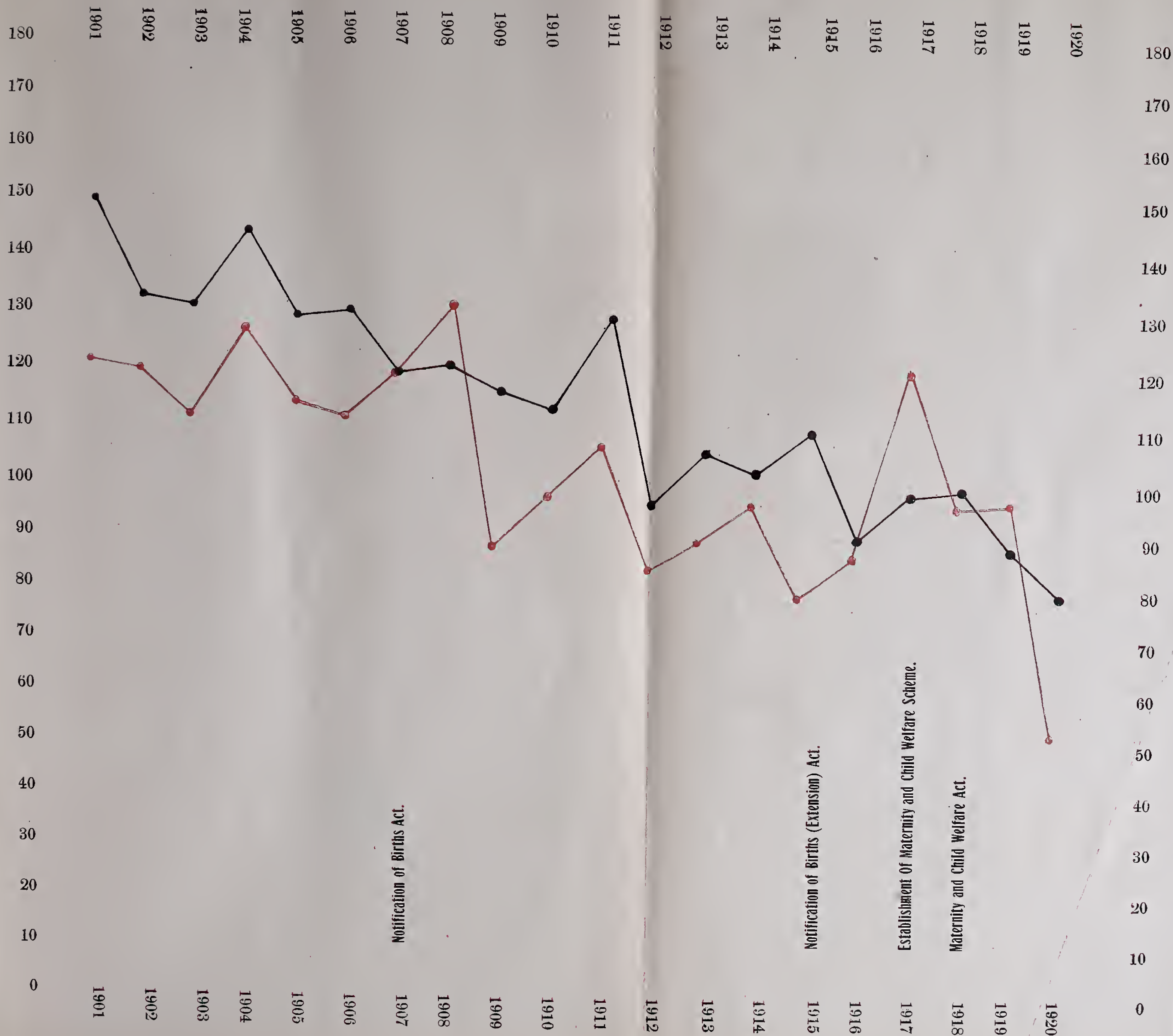
BARRY. **BIRTH RATE** ——— **DEATH RATE** — · —
ENGLAND & WALES. **BIRTH RATE** ——— **DEATH RATE** — · —



**Graph. C showing the Infantile Mortality Rate for the Urban Area of Barry
As Compared with England and Wales for the last Twenty Years.**

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BARRY.





THE
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
. . BARRY . .
PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY
FOR
THE YEAR 1920.

BARRY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Chairman :

Mr. HOWELL WILLIAMS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. D. E. S. BROWNE.

Members :

Mrs. B. A. LEWIS

Mr. W. BECK

„ D. J. BOON

„ G. COLE, J.P.

„ T. EVANS

„ C. B. GRIFFITHS, O.B.E.

„ E. C. GOUGH

„ H. HARRIS

„ A. HILL

Mr. DUDLEY T. HOWE

„ J. W. HOWELLS

„ T. JOHN

„ J. T. MASLIN

„ F. C. MILNER

„ G. W. MOODY

Dr. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P.

Mr. H. H. ROSSER

„ A. E. SHARMAN

Mr. E. WALTON

Clerk to the Authority :

Mr. T. B. TORDOFF.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Dr. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P. (Chairman)

Mrs. B. A. LEWIS

Mr. G. COLE, J.P.

„ T. EVANS

Mr. A. HILL

„ J. T. MASLIN

„ F. C. MILNER

„ G. W. MOODY

Mr. H. WILLIAMS, J.P.

Staff of Port Sanitary Authority.

Port Medical Officer of Health :

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., (Lond) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

Chief Port Sanitary Inspector :

„ * x CHARLES HOCKLEY.

Assistant Inspector :

* x J. H. LEWIS.

Assistant Inspector :

* x T. F. HALLIDAY.

Assistant Inspector :

† J. T. EVANS.

x Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

* Holds the Meat Inspector's Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

„ Holds Diploma of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association.

† Holds the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate granted by the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Examination Board.



BARRY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE,
BARRY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Mrs. Lewis and Gentlemen,—

In accordance with the duty imposed by the Ministry of Health, the following report for the year 1920, is made to the Barry Port Sanitary Authority.

The Report covers the work of the Authority during the year and includes a summary of the measures adopted to discover epidemic and infectious diseases on shipboard and to prevent their introduction into the Port, and further spread on shipboard. There is also an account of the action taken under the Regulations of the Local Government Board (Ministry of Health) issued under the Public Health Act dealing with foreign meat and unsound food.

The measures taken to reduce the number of rats on docks and on ships.

The Port Sanitary District of Barry was constituted in the year 1893.

The Boundaries of the District are divided as follows:—

A straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of Sully and Lavernock, and to the boundary of the said Port, a straight line drawn due south from the seaward extremity of the common boundary of the parishes of St. Athan's and Llantwit Major to the boundary of the said Port, and line coincident with that part of the boundary of the said Port which lies between the points at which straight lines hereinbefore mentioned meet such boundary together with that water of the said Port of Cardiff, within such limits and the place or places for which the time being appointed as the Customs' Boarding Station or Stations for the said Port, and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships of the said Port, under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases, issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the Docks, Basins, Harbours, Creeks, Rivers, Channels, Roads, Bays, and Streams belonging to such parts of the said Port.

In reporting upon the duties of the Port Sanitary Authority, I have pleasure in stating that the various Public Health Acts, Orders, Bye-Laws, and Regulations have been satisfactorily carried out.

I appreciate the courtesy and co-operation of H.M. Officers of Customs, Officers of the Board of Trade, Dock Officials of the Barry Railway Company, and the Police, who have facilitated in every way the work of the Port Sanitary Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY W. KENT,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

CHOLERA REGULATIONS.

The precautions necessary to prevent importation of Cholera have been strictly observed. The Cholera Regulations of the Ministry of Health have been enforced, and all measures taken to avoid the introduction of the disease.

All vessels arriving at Barry, either directly or indirectly, from an infected port have received special attention.

No infected vessel entered the port, and no case of Cholera occurred on any vessel after arrival.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The prevalence of Plague in several foreign countries has emphasised the necessity of vigilance to avoid the disease being introduced through the home ports. No precaution has been neglected to ensure, if possible, freedom against Plague. The Ministry of Health Regulations have been carried out with great care, and no case of Plague was found on any vessel upon arrival, nor did any sickness of the nature of Plague occur upon ships during their stay at Barry.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Arrangements have been made with the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority for hospital accommodation on the Flat Holm Island for isolating persons suffering from Cholera, Yellow Fever, or Plague on board ships. The expenses of the buildings and upkeep of the hospital are jointly borne with Cardiff. The provision is for 16 beds, in addition to the apartments and offices for attendants. The island is 40 acres in extent, and about 4 miles distant from the mainland, and is situated near the mooring station appointed for infected vessels bound for Barry Docks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, the Ministry of Health issued new regulations which came into operation on August 1st, 1920, and cited as the Port Sanitary Infectious Diseases Regulations, 1920.

Particular attention has been given to vessels on which cases of infectious disease have been notified during the year.

The crews' living spaces were disinfected on nineteen vessels where disease had occurred while at sea.

The following tables give particulars of the cases reported on vessels while in dock and the precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease.

TABLE 1.

SMALL POX.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
1920.				
March 22nd	... S.S. Surf	... Plymouth	... 2	A.L., age 52, Sailor, landed at London. W.G., 32, Sailor, landed and removed to Small Pox Hospital, Barry.
March 29th	... S.S. Dorington Court	Middlesboro	... 1	2nd Steward, landed and removed to Hospital, Middlesboro.
April 6th	... S.S. Surf	... London	... 1	J.O., Age 56, Carpenter, landed and removed to Small Pox Hospital, Barry.
May 20th	... S.S. Baron Douglas	Lisbon via Glasgow	... 1	J.W., age 23, Cook, removed to Cardiff.
			5	

S.S. Surf, left Tyne February 20th, arrived London February 22nd, left London February 26th, arrived Tyne February 27th, left Tyne March 2nd, arrived London March 3rd, left London March 5th, arrived Erith March 5th, arrived Jarrow-on-Tyne March 6th, left Jarrow March 9th, arrived Plymouth March 12th, left Plymouth March 16th, arrived Barry Roads March 17th. Docked Barry March 22nd. A. L. went to his home at London on March 3rd for a few hours. This is probably where he contracted Small Pox. Communication from Ministry of Health stating L. travelled from Plymouth to London March 16th, where he attended Seamen's Hospital and was reported to be suffering from Small Pox. The Chief Officer of S.S. Surf said L. was unwell on board March 12th, complaining of shivers, headache and cold. He developed a rash. He consulted a doctor in Plymouth, who said he was suffering from a severe form of Itch. The M.O.H. medically examined all the crew in Barry Roads, March 22nd, and found all well and the vessel docked, thirteen of the crew were vaccinated by Vaccination Officer (five refused vaccination). The whole of the crew had been vaccinated some twice and two three times. On March 23rd, the M.O.H. inspected crew again and found W.G. with a high temperature. He was removed to Small Pox Hospital. The vessel was disinfected. Vessel left Barry for London March 24th. Ministry of Health and Port Medical Officer, London given particulars.

S.S. Dorington Court. M.O.H. Middlesboro wrote stating that 2nd Steward of this vessel was removed to hospital on March 23rd with symptoms indicating Small Pox. On arrival of vessel in Barry Roads, it was boarded by the M.O.H., who examined the whole of the crew. The crew, with the exception of one man refused vaccination. All on board were found well. The 2nd Steward's berth was disinfected, and the vessel reported free to enter docks. Names and addresses of all on board were taken and sent to the M.O.H. of the district to which they belonged. The vessel discharged her crew at Middlesboro and runners were employed to bring the vessel from Middlesboro to Barry.

S.S. Surf. On arrival of this vessel in Barry Roads, the Master signalled for Port M.O.H. On boarding J.O. was found to be suffering from Small Pox. The Master reported that on March 30th, when at Erith, London, a seaman L.L. badly attacked with Small Pox, was removed to hospital, and on April 1st, E.D. (sailor) was removed with a mild attack of Small Pox. When in Barry five of the crew refused vaccination, and of these three were afterwards attacked with Small Pox. The vessel left Barry March 24th, arrived Erith March 27th. Sailed from Erith April 3rd, arrived Barry Roads April 5th (midnight). Boarded in Barry Roads by Port M.O.H., and Port Sanitary Inspector.

S.S. Baron Douglas, arrived May 20th, reported all well on board. On May 22nd a local doctor reported that J.W. (Cook) came to him for treatment for Venereal Disease, and he sent patient to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff, for further treatment. The Doctor at hospital saw patient and told him to return to his ship and attend hospital again on May 25th. On this date the hospital Doctor and M.O.H. saw patient, and on the 26th, notified him to be suffering from Small Pox. The Port Sanitary Inspector, Cardiff 'phoned, reporting the case. The Port M.O.H. was at once informed. The whole of the crew were seen, the vessel disinfected, crew vaccinated and all precautions taken to prevent the spread of disease. Vessel arrived Glasgow from Huelva and Lisbon April 30th and left Glasgow May 14th, arrived Barry Roads May 16th. Docked at Barry May 20th. Small Pox prevalent in Glasgow.

130 Cases reported for week ending May 22nd.

TABLE II.
ENTERIC FEVER.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
1920.				
July 11th	... S.S. Breynton	... Glasgow	... 1	F.T., age 23, Fireman, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
July 12th	... S.S. Trehawke	... Las Palmas	... 1	E.M., age 19, Apprentice, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
July 28th	... S.S. Trehawke	... Cardiff	... 1	H.H., age 21, 4th Engineer, landed at Cardiff.
Dec. 6th	... S.S. Albi W. Selmar	Rouen	... 1	P.B., age 30, 3rd Engineer, suspected case removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
Dec. 16th	... S.S. Hakkai Maru	Leith	... 3	Three cases removed to Hospital at Leith.
Dec. 16th	... S.S. Bembridge	Taranto	... 1	A.R., age 37, suspected case removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
			8	

TABLE III.
DIPHTHERIA.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Jan. 8th	... S.S. Bratsburg	... Christiana	... 1	T.O., age 20, Fireman, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
May 31st	... S.S. Baikal	... Nantes	... 1	A.P., age 21, Sailor, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
July 29th	... S.S. Cabira	... Dunkirk	... 1	S.O., age 25, Fireman, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
Sept. 23rd	... S.S. Svend Foyn I.	Sandefjord	... 1	H.A., age 16, Messroom boy, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
Oct. 7th	... S.S. Fagerborg	Penarth	... 1	L.B., age 17, Sailor, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
			5	

TABLE IV.
SCARLET FEVER.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Dec. 15th	... S.S. Glenariffe	... Rotterdam	... 1	A.W., age 21, Wireless Operator, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
			1	

TABLE V.
MEASLES.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Mar. 3rd	... S.S. Bellas	... Oporto	... 1	H.C., age 16, Deck Boy, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
Mar. 15th	... S.S. Shoreham	... St. Malo	... 1	J.A., age 20, Sailor, landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
May 11th	... S.S. Cresco	... Rouen	... 1	Captain's son, age 4½ years, Isolated on Board.
May 31st	... S.S. Albuera	... Glasgow	... 1	W.S., age 32, A.B., landed and removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Barry.
			5	

TABLE VI.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Jan. 25th	... S.S. Winona	... Bordeaux	... 1	J.E., age 26, Donkeyman, treatment on board. Vessel left for British Columbia, where he intended to have Sanatorium Treatment.
Feb. 18th	... S.S. Legy Lagos	... Barry Roads	... 1	E.P., age 27, A.B., landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Sept. 27th	... S.S. Ronald	... Tonsberg	... 1	H.L., age 30, A.B., medical treatment on board.
Sept. 20th	... S.S. Wm. Balls	... Heysham	... 1	D.J., age 36, 1st Officer, medical treatment on board.
			4	

TABLE VII.
INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Jan. 2nd	... S.S. Glen Ridge	... Havre	... 1	P.I., age 35, Steward, medical treatment on board.
Feb. 4th	... S.S. Trevelyan	... London	... 2	S.A., age 24, Fireman, L.M., age 26, Fireman, landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Feb. 22nd	... S.S. Hornfels	... London	... 1	A.N., age 28, 3rd Engineer, landed and removed to hospital.
April 19th	... S.S. Inkerturn	... Liverpool	... 1	A.I., age 25, Fireman, landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
May 4th	... S.S. Brand	... Caen	... 1	K.W., age 38, A.B., landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
May 26th	... S.S. Raa	... Rouen	... 1	A.K., age 40, Donkeyman, medical treatment aboard.
Aug. 30th	... S.S. Havana Maru	... Antwerp	... 1	H.Y., age 20, Sailor, landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Oct. 6th	... S.S. Orne II	... Sandefjord	... 2	J.L., age 27, Fireman. G.C., age 19, Fireman. First case removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff. Second case treated on board.
Nov. 12th	... S.S. Stilbe	... Bordeaux	... 1	T.C., age 27, Fireman, medical treatment on board.
Dec. 7th	... S.S. Dibble Bridge	... Bordeaux	... 1	W.L., age 40, A.B., landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
			12	

TABLE VIII.
VENEREAL DISEASES.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
Jan. 9th	... S.S. Rio Calindo	... London	... 1	C.O., Referred for treatment to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Jan. 14th	... S.S. Orion	... Nantes	... 1	A.F., age 20, Sailor, referred for treatment to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Feb. 9th	... S.S. Somedona Maru	Amsterdam	... 2	M.K., age 28, Fireman, H.B., age 24, Fireman, referred for treatment to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
March 28th	... S.S. Bulano	... Bordeaux	... 1	G.C., age 30, Fireman, landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
April 2nd	... S.S. Aladdin	... Nantes	... 1	C.A., age 22, A.B., referred for treatment to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
April 9th	... S.S. Bulano	... Bordeaux	... 1	A.E., age 55, Carpenter, referred for treatment to the Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
April 13th	... S.S. Visna	... Rouen	... 2	A.S., age 28, 2nd Engineer, A.A., 3rd Engineer, referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
April 6th	... S.S. Sierra Nigra	... Rouen	... 1	B.N., age 24, A.B., referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
June 15th	... S.S. Nor	... Barry Roads	... 2	O.O., age 29, Fireman. N.R., age 23, A.B., referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Oct. 6th	... S.S. Sigvald	... Fecamp	... 1	M.M., age 27, Fireman, referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 9th	... S.S. Vancouver Maru	Antwerp	... 1	P.S., age 30, Cook, referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 12th	... S.S. Gabira	... Ghent	... 3	E.G., age 40, 2nd Officer. R.L., age 28, Fireman. M.G., age 25, Fireman, referred to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 28th	... S.S. Bornholm	... Calais	... 1	C.H., age 19, Sailor, Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
Nov. 29th	... S.S. Bellgrove	... London	... 1	P.L., age 21, A.B., referred to Cardiff.
Dec. 2nd	... S.S. Backworth	... Rouen	... 2	W.B., age 31, A.B. P.P., age 19, Apprentice.
Dec. 16th	... S.S. Jules Hauzeur	Southampton	... 1	O.A., age 35, 3rd Engineer, referred to Cardiff.
Dec. 16th	... S.S. Bembridge	... Taranto	... 2	J.S., age 26, A.B. S.G., age 18, Messroom Steward, referred to Cardiff.
Dec. 16th	... S.S. Levent	... Antwerp	... 2	A.M. Age 23. W.O. M.M., age 40, A.B., referred to Cardiff.
Dec. 20th	... S.S. Uskmouth	... Rouen	... 1	P.R., age 24, A.B., referred to Cardiff.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital for the treatment of Venereal Disease amongst sailors.

The following instructions are distributed by the Inspectors when visiting ships:

**BARRY PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.
HEALTH OF SEAMEN.**

Many of the ailments which are associated with a seafaring life may be avoided by attending to a few simple rules of health.

If you would avoid these ailments attend to the following:---

1. Do not drink water from polluted or doubtful sources. Ice Cream and Uncooked Shell-Fish frequently cause Typhoid Fever and Dysentery.
2. When taken at all, spirits should be consumed in the strictest moderation, care being especially taken as to the quality of the liquors obtained in bars in foreign ports.
3. Avoid exposure to the direct rays of the tropical sun and unduly prolonged exposure to high temperatures.
4. When in tropical ports, avoid sleeping uncovered on open decks or in quarters where mosquitoes are likely to bite you, as malaria is frequently contracted in this way. When mosquitoes are prevalent, sleep under cover of a mosquito curtain.

5. Serious lifelong illness may be contracted by sexual intercourse with loose women.

Any form of **VENEREAL DISEASE**, if untreated may last a life-time, and be transmitted to wife and children. If either of these diseases, syphilis or gonorrhoea (pox or clap) should be contracted, do not delay in consulting a properly qualified doctor at the earliest possible moment. Avoid all quacks and patent medicines.

It is commonly believed that when the temporary pain and discomfort are relieved, and the sore or discharge has disappeared, that the disease is cured. This is a great mistake, and neglect of treatment is a very common cause of prolonged illness, including stricture or paralysis.

Persons suffering from any form of Venereal Disease should, immediately they arrive in Barry, visit one of the following Institutions at once, where up-to-date treatment by specialists in these diseases, may be had free of charge, and without any fear of disclosure.

It is especially important that attendances for treatment should be regular, until the specialist considers that the disease has been cured.

Hours of Attendance at the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres in the County of Glamorgan.

Institution.	Days and Hours of Attendance.
King Edward VII Hospital, Cardiff	Monday—6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Thursday—9 a.m. to 11.0 a.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, Bute Docks, Cardiff	Seamen are seen any day during the mornings. CLINIC HOURS: Monday—3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Thursday—3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Central Homes, Courthouse Street, Pontypridd	Tuesday—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Wednesday—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Friday—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

This Clinic is Closed on the following Holidays:—

EASTER—Good Friday to Easter Tuesday inclusive.

WHITSUN—Whit Monday and Tuesday.

AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY—August Bank Holiday

CHRISTMAS—December 24th to 26th inclusive.

	MALES:—
Branch Clinic of Public Health Dept, Opposite Exit G.W.R. Station, Port Talbot	Monday—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 2 p.m. 4.30 p.m. Wednesday—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Thursday—10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

TABLE IX.
MALARIA.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from	No. of Cases	Remarks.
June 11th	... S.S. Thyma	... Liverpool	... 1	P.G., age 35, Chief Officer, under Medical Treatment.
Dec. 8th	... S.S. Granville	... Nantes	... 1	J.D., age 40. A.A., Medical treatment on board.
Dec. 15th	... S.S. Stokke	... Dakar via Dunkirk	... 2	M.C., age 30. Fireman. N.S., age 28, A.B., landed and removed to Seamen's Hospital, Cardiff.
			4	

TABLE X.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES, ETC.

Abscess	...	...	...	...	1	
Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	1	(died)
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	
Bubo	...	...	...	...	1	
Cirrhosis	...	...	...	...	1	
Gall Stones	...	...	...	...	1	
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	8	
Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	1	
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	2	
Injuries, Accidental	...	...	...	...	13	
Insanity	...	...	...	...	1	
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	1	
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	2	
Rheumatism	...	...	...	...	4	
Scabies	...	...	...	...	1	
Sceptic Poisoning	...	...	...	...	3	(1 death)
Severe Cold	...	...	...	...	4	
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	3	
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	1	
Total	...	...	...	...	51	

Rat Destruction.

The destruction of rats on ships, also in premises on the dockside has engaged the attention of the Port Sanitary Staff during the year.

The Port Sanitary Authority obtained large number of traps for use upon ships and in various dockside buildings.

Masters of vessels have been urged to carry a supply of rat traps for trapping rats on board. In several instances considerable numbers of rats have been destroyed by the crews of vessels.

Rat guards are kept at the Port Sanitary Office, and are available for use on grain ships and other vessels requiring the same while in dock.

A professional rat-catcher was appointed by the Port Sanitary Authority to devote part of his time to rat destruction on vessels and around the docks. The table given in this report is a record of rat destruction on vessels while in dock. The rat catcher was engaged on 15 ships, on which he destroyed 835 rats. He also trapped 727 rats on the dock-side and in various ship repairing shops. In addition the Barry Railway Company destroyed 1,996 rats in their warehouses. The total number of rats reported destroyed within the Port Sanitary Area during 1920 was 3,558.

On December 8th, three rats caught on the Spanish steamer Banderas from Dunkirk were submitted for bacteriological examination and no evidence of plague infection found.

The methods successfully employed for destroying rats on vessels are trapping and poisoning. The services of a rat catcher being available has greatly facilitated the disinfection of ships.

No Plague infected or Plague suspected vessel entered the port during the year, consequently there is no particular action re rat destruction to report in reference thereto.

RAT DESTRUCTION ON VESSELS DURING 1920.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	No. of Rats destroyed.
May 12th	S.S. Admiral Cockrane.	Middlesboro	35
June 1st	S.S. Chenab.	Avonmouth	78
June 3rd	S.S. Redbridge	Adrossan	46
June 16th	S.S. Policastrina.	Cork	48
June 19th	S.S. Queen Alexandria.	Glasgow	22
June 29th	S.S. Mariska.	Havre	145
Aug. 12th	S.S. Astondi Mendi.	Rotterdam	37
Aug. 21st	S.S. Arraiz.	Maryport	93
Aug. 23rd	S.S. Durango.	Bilboa	46
Sept. 9th	S.S. Fullerton.	Birkenhead	42
Sept. 29th	S.S. Snehaetten.	London	21
Oct. 2nd	S.S. Harriet.	Antwerp	27
Oct. 12th	S.S. Sampan.	Brixham	22
Dec. 6th	S.S. Banderas.	Rotterdam	25
Dec. 17th	S.S. Greiffenfels.	Bremerhavn	148
Total			835

FORM B.

Names of Vessels arriving in the Port Sanitary District.					Names of Vessels subjected to Measures of Rat Destruction.			
Plague Infected.	Plague Suspected	From Infected Port.			Plague Infected	Plague Suspected	Plague Infected Ports	Other Ports
None.	...	None.	...	None.	None	...	None.	...

Measures Employed.	Effect of these Measures.	
	On Rats. Number killed.	On Cargo.
—	—	—

INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

Vessels are inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, and other statutes. Section 110 of the Act of 1875, states that a ship, when within the district of a Local Authority, shall be dealt with as a house within the district.

The duties of Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships include attention to cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, and the provision of stoves or other suitable means of warming crews' living spaces; also the prevention of dampness and offensive effluvia in same.

Water closets, chain lockers, limbers, bilges, holds, and fore and aft peaks often require attention. Drinking water tanks and storerooms for provisions are also inspected, and orders are given for cleansing same when necessary.

The tabulated particulars given in this report indicate the large amount of work devolving upon Port Sanitary Officers.

A staff of four inspectors are engaged in carrying out official port sanitary duties and the sanitary inspection of shipping has been regularly and systematically carried out during the year.

Special visits have been made to vessels arriving from home ports, upon communications being received from Sanitary Officers of the various ports complaining of defects on board for which they have served notices.

The necessary cleansing and repairs have frequently been done at Barry, and notices complied with before the vessels proceeded to sea.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, a record is kept of all vessels inspected, and the result of such inspection.

All defects are recorded. The attention of the Master or Officer in charge of any vessel is at once acquainted with the nature of the defects discovered, and the work required to be done.

The notices served for the abatement of nuisances during the year under review received due attention, and all notices were complied with at the time of making this report.

The number of vessels inspected was 3,820, compared with 3,488 for 1919, an increase of 332 for the past year.

Four hundred and eighty-two vessels were found with the living spaces, or the sanitary conveniences in a more or less dirty or defective condition, as compared with 447 vessels for 1919. Two hundred and ninety-three written notices were served, and one hundred and eighty-nine verbal orders were given to Owners or Officers in charge to remedy insanitary conditions.

All orders issued were complied with, and no statutory notices were served.

The number of seamen entering the port during 1920 was 83,494, as compared with 82,167 for 1919.

The greater number of vessels from foreign ports are from French ports, some ships are from Italian, Spanish and Portuguese ports.

The trade of Barry Docks is largely exportation of coal and the importing of grain and pitwood.

The table here given shows the amount and tonnage of shipping, foreign and coastwise, trading at Barry Docks during 1920, and the Sanitary Inspection of same.

The difference in the number of coasting vessels entering the docks, and the number inspected is due to the steam and barges and small motor craft, which constantly ply during the year between Barry Docks and Barry and Cardiff Roads. These small vessels count in the total returns of shipping and tonnage, but do not require inspection on every occasion they dock.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR.

												No. of orders given.	
				Number.		Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.				
Foreign—													
Steamers	...	...	...	1,912	...	2,106,930	...	1,812	...	264	...	264
Sailing	...	...	...	14	...	4,950	...	14	...	3	...	3
Fishing	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total Foreign													267
Coastwise—													
Steamers	...	...	...	1,807	...	2,089,642	...	1,764	...	209	...	209
Sailing	...	...	...	248	...	5,169	...	248	...	6	...	6
Fishing	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total Coastwise													215
Total Foreign and Coastwise													482

The following table shows the number of vessels inspected and the nationality of same.

Nationality.						Steam.	Sail.	Total.			
American	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	2	...	...	35
British	...	...	...	...	...	2,462	...	224	...	...	2,686
Belgian	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	0	...	...	40
Brazilian	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	0	...	...	6
Chilian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	1
Danish	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	0	...	...	68
Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	0	...	...	44
French	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	5	...	...	316
Finnish	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	0	...	...	4
German	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	1
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	0	...	...	55
Italian	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	0	...	...	46
Japanese	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	0	...	...	71
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	...	294	...	1	...	...	295
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	3	...	...	34
Russian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0	...	...	1
Polish	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Roumanian	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	0	...	...	5
Spanish	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	0	...	...	86
Swedish	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	0	...	...	21
Uruguayan	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	0	...	...	3
Totals						...	...	...	...	...	...
						3,584	...	236	...	...	3,820

WATER SUPPLY.

Drinking water supply is provided for by the Barry Railway Company for vessels using Barry Docks. Inspection was made of the wells, pumping station, and the storage reservoir. The reservoir is well situated and considerable care is taken to prevent pollution of the water. Several samples of water supplied to the docks for drinking purposes were taken, and the water found to vary in quality, but on the whole it may be considered fairly satisfactory.

Fifty-one samples of water were taken from the tanks of vessels arriving from foreign ports. These were submitted for analysis at the County Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff. Twenty-nine samples were found to be of good quality, and twenty-two reported upon as more or less unsatisfactory.

In each case where the water was found contaminated or of doubtful purity the water tanks were emptied and cleansed before taking fresh drinking water on board.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP INSPECTION.

The Port Sanitary Officers have made frequent inspections of all sanitary conveniences on the dock-side, and those provided for workmen at the various factories and workshops around the docks. Nuisances discovered have been reported upon, and the persons responsible for same were requested to remedy all defects, and want of cleanliness where necessary. Several sanitary conveniences have recently been improved.

QUAY-SIDE NUISANCES.

Attention was given to nuisances on the dock-side. Nuisances are frequently caused by filth discharged from ships on the Dock walls. During the year 58 orders were issued to officers in charge of vessels to remove nuisances of this kind, and 42 orders were given for the removal of offensive refuse on the dock side. All orders issued for these matters have received prompt attention.

DISINFECTION OF SHIPS.

Nineteen vessels and 894 articles of bedding and clothing, etc., were disinfected on account of infectious disease and other causes. When inspecting vessels orders are often given to destroy dirty and verminous beds in the ships' furnaces. During the year 426 beds were disposed of in this way. Offensive refuse on vessels has also been destroyed in the same manner on 68 vessels.

FOREIGN ANIMALS ORDERS 1910—1912.

The orders prohibit the importation of animals into British home ports from scheduled ports and countries, and also provide for cleansing and disinfection of vessels on which animals are carried.

Sixty-six animals were brought into the port on twenty-five vessels. i.e., 31 pigs, 19 sheep, 13 oxen, 2 calves, and 1 goat. Orders given for the cleansing and disinfection of vessels with animals on board were duly carried out.

The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector has been appointed inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act, to carry out the Foreign Animals Order 1910 and other orders of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

In all instances where animals have been found on board vessels, the regulations of the Foreign Animals Order have been enforced.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Unsound Food) Regulations and Foreign Meat Regulations have been carried out so far as their provisions relate to the inspection of food arriving by ship from home and foreign ports.

Considerable quantities of frozen and chilled meat have arrived by rail for storage and distribution, and meat kept in cold storage has been inspected. Several part cargoes of meat and other preserved food were imported from foreign ports during the year.

A complete record of all imported food stuff is kept and the result of inspections made of meat and food to which the regulations apply.

On January 31st, various food-stuffs were examined at the Cold Stores and two hundred and forty-four pounds of meat were found mouldy and unsound, and unfit for food. This unsound meat was destroyed.

The Steamer Kut arrived on February 1st from the River Plate ports via Copenhagen with a part cargo of Canned Corn Beef. This was inspected and found good, no blown tins were discovered.

On April 15th the S.S. Oak arrived with a cargo of potatoes from Newry. These were discharged in good condition.

On June 3rd the S.S. Kut arrived from Campana via Boulogne with 1,911 cases of canned meat. No unsound tins were found upon inspection.

When inspecting various food-stuffs at the Cold Storage on August 27th, odd packages of meat weighing 1,183 lbs. were found unfit for food. This unsound meat, after boiling, was used as feeding stuff for pigs.

On September 7th, the S.S. Nestor arrived from Adelaide, Australia, and discharged 27,199 carcasses of Mutton, 3,346 carcasses of Lamb, 7,200 pieces of Beef, 1,144 crops of Beef, 3,391 hinds of Beef, 198 boxes of Butter, and a large quantity of Jam and Canned Fruit. The whole of the food-stuffs was discharged in good condition.

During the year about 28 tons of Canned Tomatoes which had been in the warehouses for a considerable time were found unsound and destroyed.

On December 16th, the S.S. Tudor Star arrived from Campana via Hamburg, with about 500 tons of packages of Meat. This meat was inspected and found packed in accordance with the regulations and in good condition.

The Ministry of Health approved the appointment of the Chief Port Sanitary Inspector to act under the unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

This officer holds the Meat and other Foods Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are 129 Licensed Seamen's Lodging Houses in the district. These houses have been subject to frequent inspections during the year. The premises are kept clean and the bye-laws of the Barry Urban District Council in relation to the conduct of Seamen's Lodging Houses have been enforced.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

The total imports and exports for 1920 amounted to 7,387,109 tons as compared with 8,355,860 tons in the preceding year, or a decrease of 967,841 tons.

The number of vessels for 1920 was 3,981 with a net registered tonnage of 4,206,691 tons, compared with 3,529 ships of a registered tonnage of 4,461,862 in 1919.

BARRY DOCKS.

NUMBER OF VESSELS, REGISTERED TONNAGE, AND TRADE INWARDS AND OUTWARDS, FOR THE YEARS 1889 TO 1920.

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	INWARDS.										OUTWARDS.					TOTAL INWARDS and OUTWARDS	YEAR
		Registered Tonnage.	Timber.	Grain.	Silver Sand.	Iron and Iron Ore.	Building Materials.	General Merchandise.	TOTAL INWARDS.	Coal.	Coke.	Patent Fuel.	Iron and Iron Ore.	General Merchandise.	TOTAL OUTWARDS			
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1889	598	567,958	2,343	—	521	942	880	2,589	14,745	1,076,061	12,387	—	2,496	713	1,091,657	2,106,402	1889	
1890	1,753	1,692,223	16,764	—	1,809	7,579	4,655	8,950	63,675	3,135,439	57,277	—	4,597	4,308	3,201,621	3,265,296	1890	
1891	2,096	2,007,271	13,970	—	3,371	2,316	8,965	3,891	87,533	3,904,844	54,777	—	3,755	4,665	3,968,041	4,055,574	1891	
1892	2,182	2,236,827	15,728	—	3,536	387	12,597	3,923	81,764	4,110,622	80,454	—	5,447	5,342	4,201,865	4,283,629	1892	
1893	2,162	2,199,906	14,991	—	4,991	645	6,183	2,036	145,406	4,159,320	52,502	—	414	4,935	4,217,171	4,362,577	1893	
1894	2,166	2,510,602	138,603	17,952	4,149	548	3,152	3,293	167,697	4,822,921	73,763	—	253	2,380	4,899,317	5,067,014	1894	
1895	2,278	2,516,122	174,367	17,419	3,666	342	9,587	1,491	206,872	4,998,630	53,202	—	471	7,373	5,059,676	5,266,548	1895	
1896	2,646	2,696,743	144,281	33,215	5,494	11	22,559	4,886	210,446	5,258,090	21,143	—	31	5,738	5,285,002	5,495,448	1896	
1897	2,806	3,167,311	179,103	35,902	3,366	3,000	19,510	7,468	248,349	5,817,845	37,075	—	88	4,247	5,859,255	6,107,604	1897	
1898	2,271	2,438,960	113,477	28,822	2,180	1,705	25,789	6,188	178,161	4,338,212	27,205	2,043	—	5,778	4,373,238	4,551,399	1898	
1899	3,270	3,742,356	156,007	51,378	4,036	1,902	31,694	7,036	252,053	7,193,747	29,722	200	149	13,446	7,237,264	7,489,317	1899	
1900	3,115	3,776,828	215,827	19,017	937	560	10,054	8,884	255,279	7,198,103	27,431	752	430	5,001	7,231,717	7,486,996	1900	
1901	3,076	3,847,598	174,772	34,781	2,814	1,879	17,725	2,281	234,252	7,815,092	29,874	251	724	5,224	7,851,165	8,085,417	1901	
1902	3,072	4,157,549	196,401	35,310	2,013	5,985	11,429	7,353	258,491	8,649,236	26,272	—	—	6,106	8,681,614	8,940,105	1902	
1903	3,126	4,269,153	330,935	26,179	—	3,491	13,749	15,224	389,596	8,810,008	30,764	119	630	13,659	8,855,180	9,244,776	1903	
1904	3,060	4,313,566	340,256	33,329	—	18,832	9,008	22,402	423,827	9,085,505	28,405	768	—	10,753	9,125,431	9,549,258	1904	
1905	3,225	4,278,759	309,780	35,943	400	1,030	13,055	19,123	399,996	8,612,460	38,631	421	780	19,576	8,671,868	9,071,864	1905	
1906	3,215	4,603,223	387,003	37,207	594	3,171	11,932	9,794	506,103	9,690,557	39,069	1,263	3,121	23,370	9,757,380	10,263,483	1906	
1907	3,369	4,670,775	373,219	35,752	—	1,070	20,867	14,777	514,117	9,821,259	60,612	1,225	1,070	26,319	9,910,485	10,424,602	1907	
1908	3,338	4,476,000	484,402	44,643	3,376	—	15,107	9,879	636,640	9,684,884	46,530	594	—	27,477	9,759,485	10,396,125	1908	
1909	3,381	4,508,396	508,184	17,769	1,885	450	14,510	18,353	653,110	10,012,565	37,087	2,911	—	36,611	10,089,174	10,742,284	1909	
1910	3,267	4,314,023	494,722	14,374	—	510	12,800	44,583	667,593	9,638,049	37,773	1,115	450	38,802	9,716,189	10,383,782	1910	
1911	2,979	4,036,644	466,263	14,467	—	590	29,256	35,522	634,379	9,110,916	35,656	1,877	510	33,068	9,812,027	9,816,406	1911	
1912	3,140	4,358,663	463,472	17,259	—	—	30,253	30,713	603,830	9,701,122	27,698	4,288	590	34,227	9,767,925	10,371,755	1912	
1913	3,269	4,833,782	503,551	24,086	800	—	30,253	9,141	654,670	11,005,143	44,568	4,403	—	27,395	11,081,509	11,736,179	1913	
1914	3,456	5,061,969	507,113	15,005	—	752	23,287	23,846	657,334	10,837,834	37,676	2,208	—	37,321	10,915,039	11,572,373	1914	
1915	3,740	5,019,827	437,796	12,213	—	—	17,346	39,398	589,396	9,652,019	55,943	460	—	92,090	9,800,512	10,389,908	1915	
1916	3,990	5,231,551	367,811	12,540	—	—	12,836	36,439	509,582	9,770,814	67,376	669	—	141,293	9,980,152	10,489,734	1916	
1917	3,713	4,317,764	214,439	2,457	—	103	13,937	44,814	354,813	8,340,338	42,892	—	—	195,424	8,578,654	8,933,467	1917	
1918	3,312	3,766,449	161,632	11,096	—	222	11,089	100,017	327,070	7,046,643	20,019	—	—	191,848	7,258,510	7,585,580	1918	
1919	3,529	4,461,862	211,059	20,520	—	—	13,069	47,429	353,152	7,839,560	19,460	105	—	142,583	8,001,708	8,354,860	1919	
1920	3,981	4,206,691	226,279	10,866	—	—	9,774	25,428	371,932	6,895,035	31,320	2,915	—	85,817	7,015,087	7,387,019	1920	

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

TO THE

. . BARRY . .

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR

THE YEAR 1920.

BARRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

Mr. E. WALTON.

Vice-Chairman :

Mr. J. LOWDON, J.P. (Co-opted).

District Councillors :

Mr. H. WILLIAMS, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).

Mr. D. E. S. BROWNE, (Vice-Chairman of the Council).

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. B. A. LEWIS

Mr. W. BECK

„ D. J. BOON

„ G. COLE, J.P.

„ T. EVANS

„ C. B. GRIFFITHS, O.B.E.

„ E. C. GOUGH

„ H. HARRIS

„ A. HILL

Mr. DUDLEY T. HOWE

„ J. W. HOWELLS

„ T. JOHN

„ J. T. MASLIN

„ F. C. MILNER

„ G. W. MOODY

Dr. P. J. O'DONNELL, J.P.

Mr. H. H. ROSSER

„ A. E. SHARMAN

Mr. E. WALTON

Co-opted Members :

Miss M. E. MEREDITH.

Mr. EDGAR JONES, O.B.E., M.A.

Rev. D. H. WILLIAMS, M.A. (County Alderman).

Staff of Education Committee :

School Medical Officer :

PERCY W. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer :

ERNEST I. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., (Lond) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Wales).

School Dentist :

G. P. MONK, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Nurses :

Mrs. FRANCES REED (Trained and C.M.B.)

x Mrs. KATHLEEN ATKINSON (C.M.B.).

Miss L. KITCHEN (Trained, C.M.B.).

x Miss ANITA EVANS (Trained and C.M.B.).

x Miss A. HYBART (Trained and C.M.B.)

Chief Clerk :

s † J. HAYDN EVANS, M.R.S.I. (Exam.).

Clerk :

W. T. WATHAN.

x Health Visitor's Certificate of R.S.I.

† Sanitary Inspector's Certificate R.S.I.

BARRY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE,
BARRY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Medical Inspection and Treatment of School Children carried out during the year, 1920.

This report is the thirteenth of its series, and this year has been drawn up on the lines suggested by the Board of Education in the Form 6 M and Schedule of December 1920. The main object of the Board in suggesting the present arrangement of the report is to make it as useful as possible to all persons and bodies who are concerned with or interested in the School Medical Service, regarded both as a local and as a national service.

Three changes have taken place in the staff of the School Medical Service, viz., the appointment of Dr. Davies as Assistant School Medical Officer, who commenced duties in the month of March. Mr. Monk—the School Dental Officer tendered his resignation at the end of the year and has taken up private practice in the town. An additional health visitor and school nurse was appointed during the year.

The work carried out during the year was a considerable increase upon that done in any previous year. A marked feature has been the increased popularity of the Clinics.

It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing this report the Committee have moved in the following matters:—

- (1) Appointment of Teacher to undertake the re-establishment and teaching of a stammerers' class.
- (3) The securing of more suitable premises for the mentally abnormal children attending the Special School.

It has been hoped that the Committee will not lose sight of the following subjects which have been reported upon from time to time, firstly, the establishment of an Open-Air School, and secondly the installation of a Cleansing Station.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks for the unfailing help and co-operation of the School Medical Staff, Attendance Officers, and lastly, by the teachers in the Schools to whom the work of the school doctor, though often disturbing, has proved ancillary to their own work in turning out men and women fit to make the best of their lives.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

Council Offices,
Barry.
April, 1921.

PERCY W. KENT,
School Medical Officer.

STAFF.

1. Full particulars of the staff of the School Medical Service.

(a) Medical.—The medical staff of the School medical service is composed of the following officials:—

- | | | |
|--|--|-------------|
| (1) One School Medical Officer.
One Assistant Medical Officer.
One School Dentist. | | Whole-time. |
|--|--|-------------|

(II) Two surgeons (one Throat, Nose and Ear Clinic).

(one X-Ray treatment of ring-worm).

These officials are part-time.

(b) Nursing.—There are five school nurses who also act as health visitors.

The District Nurses' Association assist in the treatment of minor ailments by 'following up' of cases to their own homes, and carrying out of the treatment advised at the Clinic.

(c) Clerical.—Two clerks are engaged in clerical work relating to the medical inspection and treatment of school children.

CO-ORDINATION.

2. Arrangements for the co-ordination of the work of the School Medical Service with that of other health services.

The School Medical and Public Health Services are under one head, the Medical Officer of Health acts as School Medical Officer and is assisted by an Assistant Medical Officer. The School Nurses also act as Health Visitors. The clerical work, relating to both services is carried out in the same office.

(a) Infant and Child Welfare.—The work of this branch of the Public Health Service is carried out by the same staff. The records of the children are subsequently transferred to the School Medical Service.

(b) Nursery Schools.—This question has received the consideration of the Education Committee, but for the time being has been left in abeyance.

(c) Debilitated Children under School Age.—These cases are visited at the homes by the Health Visitors, and necessitous cases referred to the Welfare Clinic, or Poor Law, others are advised to see their own doctor. Some of these cases are eventually sent to the Tuberculosis Physician for advice and report.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

- 3 Review of the hygienic conditions of the schools in the area, with particular reference to their surroundings, ventilation, lighting, warming, equipment, and sanitation; observations on the types and condition of desks and blackboards, sanitary conveniences and lavatories, water supply for washing and drinking purposes, cleanliness of school rooms and cloakrooms, arrangements for drying children's clothes and boots and relation of the general arrangements of the school to the health of the children.

The schools in the district are of recent construction. The usual type of building is two-storied, with the girls on the first floor and the boys on the ground floor, whilst the infants' school is a single-storied building.

Central halls have been provided in all but five departments, those without being Cadoxton Boys' and Girls' Schools, Barry Island Infants' School, St. Helen's Mixed and Infants' Schools.

The following Table shows the means of ventilation, heating and sanitation, etc., employed at the various schools:—

School.	Heating and Ventilation.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Play-grounds.
Cadoxton Boys ... Cadoxton Girls ...	Open fires and natural ventilation; 3 classrooms by gas radiators with flues.	Urinals flushed automatically: wash-down w.c.'s flushed by hand.	Asphalte
Cadoxton Infants ...	Low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation.	Syphonic latrines and automatically flushed urinals.	
Gladstone-rd. Boys Gladstone-rd. Girls Gladstone-rd. Infants	Low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation.	Urinals flushed automatically, and w.c.'s of pedestal type automatically flushed.	Asphalte
Hannah-st. Boys ... Hannah-st. Girls ... Hannah-st. Infants	Plenum system. (At present being replaced by low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation).	Automatically flushed urinals with separate stalls; w.c.'s of pedestal type, and automatically flushed; syphonic latrine flushed twice daily.	Asphalte
High-st. Boys ... High-st. Girls ... High-st. Infants ...	Low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation.	Automatically flushed urinals; w.c.'s of pedestal type automatically flushed; syphonic latrine.	Asphalte
Holton-rd. Boys ... Holton-rd. Girls ... Holton-rd. Infants ...	Low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation.	Automatically flushed urinals; w.c.'s of wash-down type; hand flushed; syphonic latrines.	Asphalte
Romilly-rd. Boys ... Romilly-rd. Girls ... Romilly-rd. Infants	Low pressure hot water pipes, and natural ventilation.	Trough system automatically flushed. Urinals do. do.	Asphalte
Island Mixed ... Island Infants ...	Plenum system.	Old trough system automatically flushed; Urinals do. do. Do. with separate stalls.	Asphalte
St. Helen's Mixed ... St. Helen's Infants	Hot air from 2 stoves, 1 open fire, 2 gas fires, and natural ventilation. Open fires and natural ventilation.	Urinals automatically flushed; old trough closets flushed automatically.	Asphalte
Palmerstown Infants	Low pressure hot water pipes and natural ventilation.	Urinals flushed twice daily; old trough closets flushed twice daily.	Asphalte
Special School ...	Open fires and natural ventilation.	Wash-down closet flushed by hand.	Nil.

Lighting.—The class-rooms are generally well lighted, but still in a few instances it is impossible to take full advantage of the light which enters, owing to the fact that the light is either received from the back or right-hand side.

Desks and Blackboards.—The question of suitable desks is a highly important one, as many defects, such as bad eyesight and spinal curvature, are caused by unsuitable desks. In all the schools the desks are comparatively new, and are of the dual type. There are many minor details which can be improved upon. As the children vary in size, it will be found that in some class-rooms at least three sizes of desks will be required. When an opportunity arises it would be well to carefully graduate the desk at present in use to the size of the children.

All the blackboards in use have a uniform black, smooth surface. In the more recent schools, blackboards have been placed round the sides of the class-rooms for use by the children. The dusters mostly used are of the dustless pattern.

Water Supply.—There is in every school ample supply of lavatory basins, though there is much variety in the amount of use made of them. Attention is paid to personal cleanliness in the schools. It was found useless to keep a supply of soap in the lavatories, as it generally disappeared in a mysterious manner. The towels should be changed more frequently, for doubtless the filthy towels, within the folds of which lurk the itch parasite, tend to increase the incidence of this skin disease in the schools.

There is little need for drinking in school hours, though provision should be made, otherwise the children will inevitably put their mouths to the tap. The installation of upright miniature drinking fountains would certainly be worth consideration in the near future.

Schoolrooms and Cloakrooms.—The schoolrooms and cloakrooms have been inspected from time to time, and found in a satisfactory condition. Dusmo is still used with success in the sweeping of the floors. Most of the cloakrooms are light and airy, and screens for the hat and cloak are of open wire trellis work, with, in some cases, hot water pipes running between them. This serves to dry the outer clothing of the children.

4 Description of arrangements made and methods adopted for the medical inspection of the children.

In the work of the medical inspection the school nurse marshalls the children, and undertakes the minor part of the work, such as,

- (1) Weighing and measuring of children.
- (2) Examination of clothing and foot-gear, as regards sufficiency, and state of repair.
- (3) She tests the eye-sight (seven years and upwards) by means of test types placed at the required distance, and notes the results on the medical inspection cards. The nurse also tests for hypermetropia, and refers to the Medical Officer any abnormal cases and those of defective vision.
- (4) She assists in the dressing and undressing of the children.
- (5) She obtains the life and family histories, as regards illness, from the parents.
- (6) She makes entries on the medical inspection cards, according to the requirements of the Medical Officer.

The schools are visited by the Medical Officer and School Nurses in accordance with a time-table. Each department is paid one visit a month.

Special cases are referred to the Medical Officer during the routine inspections. These children may or may not be of the Code age-group.

(a) **Age-groups.**—In the routine examinations four groups of children have been taken into consideration, viz. :—

- (1) **Entrants.**—All children admitted to school during the year.
- (2) **Intermediate.**—Children between eight and nine years of age.
- (3) **Leavers.**—Children between twelve and thirteen years of age, and those over thirteen years who have not previously been examined after attaining the age of twelve.
- (4) **Other ages.**

(b) **Schedule of Medical Inspection.**—The Board's Schedule has been closely followed, and it has been found unnecessary to make any decided departure therefrom.

(c) **Crippling Defects.**—The Child Welfare Scheme plays an important part in the early ascertainment of crippling defects.

(d) Disturbance of School Arrangements.—There has been very little disturbance of school arrangements, as in nearly every school a convenient room has been found for the work of medical inspection. In three schools, special rooms have been available, whilst in the other schools either the Head Teachers' or Assistant Teachers' rooms have been used.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

5. Review of the facts disclosed by medical inspection.

(a) Uncleanliness.—The children, in most instances, were cleanly, and well-cared for, but in a few cases the parents took little or no interest in the cleanliness of the children. These latter cases, which occur in the same families from year to year, have been found chiefly where the home life and conditions have been neglected, and less frequently in poverty-stricken homes.

Head.—6.7 per cent of the children routine inspected required treatment for abnormal conditions, being a decrease of 6 per cent, as compared with last year.

Body.—1.9 per cent of the children at the routine inspections required treatment for uncleanliness of the body, an increase of 0.9 per cent as compared with 1919.

(b) Minor Ailments.—On the whole the findings of medical inspections have shown an increase with regard to minor ailments, particularly skin diseases as compared with last year. This may be partly due to the overcrowding and lack of facilities for ablutions at the homes of the children.

(c) Tonsils and Adenoids.—It is very difficult to adopt a standard of examination, for every medical man varies in opinion as to how much enlargement necessitates operative measures. There is a close interdependence of carious teeth, enlarged tonsils, and defective hearing. Probably the starting point of the trouble is decayed teeth.

In Barry, however, owing to the fact that there have been facilities for treatment during the past eight years for the initial conditions and tonsils and adenoids, the percentage that now require operative measures have considerably decreased, 2.5 per cent of the children in the routine examinations were discovered to be suffering from enlarged tonsils and adenoids, as compared with 4.5 per cent referred for treatment during last year.

(d) Tuberculosis.—These cases were referred to the Tuberculosis Medical Officer, special cases were also submitted to him by the School Medical Officer, when in doubt. The Tuberculosis Medical Officer issued certificates of fitness or unfitness to the School Medical Officer of children between the ages of 5 years to 14 years. Copies of these certificates were forwarded to the attendance department and the schools concerned.

The question of tuberculosis as it effects the school child is a very important one, and it is essential that this disease should be detected in its incipient stages.

(e) Skin Disease—

Ringworm.—.17 per cent of the routine examinations and 3.2 per cent of special cases were discovered to be suffering from ringworm of the scalp. This is a decided increase on last year, partly due to the fact that every case was submitted to microscopical examination before a definite diagnosis was decided upon.

0.08 per cent and 1.6 per cent of routine and special examinations were referred for treatment for ringworm of the body.

Scabies.—0.8 per cent and 3.8 per cent of children routine and specially examined respectively, were discovered to be suffering from scabies.

Impetigo.—0.6 per cent and 2.4 per cent of routine and specials were referred for treatment.

There has been a decided increase in the incidence of skin diseases amongst school children, doubtless due to overcrowding and consequent lack of cleanliness in the homes.

(f) External Eye Disease.—During the year 1.5 per cent routine examinations and 6.2 per cent special examinations were referred for treatment. These figures compare favourably with last year's.

(g) Vision.—As in previous years, only the vision of seven years and over were recorded at the routine inspections, 5.9 per cent of these cases together with 3.4 per cent of the specials were referred for treatment. This shows a decrease as compared with previous years.

(h) Ear Disease and Hearing.—1.2 per cent routine cases and 1.7 per cent special cases were discovered to be suffering from otitis media. The percentages of defective hearing referred were 2.4 and 1.1.

(i) Dental Defect.—At the routine examinations 27.7 per cent of children were discovered with two to five decayed teeth, whilst 17.5 per cent had six or more carious teeth. If a dental mirror had been used in the examinations the percentages would have been much higher, as shown in the portion of this report dealing with dental inspection.

This is the commonest defect found amongst school children.

(j) Crippling Defects.—2.3 per cent of the routine inspections were discovered with deformities. These chiefly included rickets, and spinal curvature.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

6 Review of the action taken to detect and prevent the spread of infectious diseases (including action taken under articles 45 (b), 53 (b), and 57 of the Code - (Grant Regulation Nos. 8 and 9).

During the year, there was no necessity for taking action to close any schools owing to an epidemic. An epidemic of measles visited each part of the district in succession, and as usual, the Infants' Schools were mostly affected. Though the attendance went very low, it was not found necessary to close any of the schools. On the appearance of this disease in an Infants' School, children who were below the age of compulsory attendance were rigorously excluded.

Cases of notifiable infectious disease are notified to the schools, and attendance departments. It was found necessary to revise the forms in use.

There were 56 cases of scarlet fever, 119 cases of diphtheria amongst the school children. Of all the cases of these diseases notified in the district 62.7 per cent of the scarlet fever cases, 77.2 per cent of the diphtheria cases were amongst children of school age.

FOLLOWING UP.

7 Review of the arrangements for the following-up of children suffering from physical defects, including a summary of the work undertaken by school nurses.

The defects discovered in the medical inspections are followed up as stated below:—

(1) Advice as to the best course to follow is given by the School Medical Officer to the parent when the latter is present at the routine examinations, and such instructions are recorded upon the child's medical inspection card.

(2) When the parent is not present, a notice as to the nature of the defect is sent out by the School Medical Officer, and, in those cases who cannot afford a private medical attendant, the parents are requested to attend at the School Clinic.

(3) The School Medical Officer, on subsequent visits to the Schools sees all children with defects, and in this manner is able to keep in touch with those cases which the parents neglect.

(4) The obstinate cases are visited in their homes by the School Nurses, and minor treatment is given to those children whose conditions have been neglected owing to poverty or otherwise.

On account of the advancement and popularity of the School Clinics, it has been found that this branch of the work has practically resolved itself into the investigation of the persistently neglectful families.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

8. Review of the methods employed or available for the treatment of defects and a statement of the ascertained results of treatment.

(a) Minor Ailments.—There does not seem to be much likelihood of a marked diminution in cases of minor ailments until the parents realize the necessity for greater efforts on their own part. In certain cases there is a tendency for some families to make too much use of the clinic. The same children have to be repeatedly excluded from school for the same condition, for no attempt is made by the parent to remedy the ailment, everything is left to the nurse and school doctor. There is no doubt that the marked increase in minor ailments, particularly skin disease, is chiefly due to overcrowded rooms and consequent lack of facilities for cleanliness.

Table IV a. shows the number of children treated at the general clinic which was held on two half-days a week.

Ring Worm.—This condition received X-Ray treatment at the Accident and Surgical Hospital. This disease has increased by 100 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The treatment by X-Rays for ringworm of the scalp began in Barry in 1913.

The X-Rays do not affect the organisms which cause the disease, but they set up an irritation of the scalp which causes the hair to get loose and come out about two weeks after the X-Rays are applied. The disease is in the hairs and in this way the disease is removed. Where the head is extensively affected the whole of the hair has to be removed, and applications in five different directions are made, each application lasting about twenty minutes. If an isolated patch of the scalp is infected only that area is treated. The number of applications to each head averages a little over three.

It is important that cases in school or at home should be recognised early; the more limited the disease the easier it is to remove and from the shorter time it has existed the risk of infecting others is proportionally limited.

Any mother finding in her child's head dry scurfy patches bearing scanty, brittle, broken hairs should seek the advice of the school doctor or her own medical attendant.

Since the institution of the X-Ray plant in the Barry Hospital, 170 cases have been treated, an average of twenty-one per year, during the last twelve months 35 cases have been under treatment. It is difficult to suggest why the incidence of the disease should vary so much in different periods.

Skin Disease.—There has been an increase in these conditions which chiefly include itch, infectious sores, and other skin affections, as compared with 1919.

(b) Tonsils and Adenoids.—Table IV c. shows the particulars in connection with the treatment of nose and throat defects. During the year 173 children were referred for treatment and 140 were operated upon for enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

This year it was found necessary to fit up a clinic for this branch of treatment, at the Holton Road Schools. This departure was necessary on account of the lack of accommodation for recovery, and noise of the children disturbing cases in the wards at the Accident Hospital.

These temporary measures have proved very successful. The children after operation are put to bed until the effects of the anaesthetic have worked off. To minimise risks as far as possible, they are afterwards conveyed to their own homes in the Council's ambulance, and visited by the District Nurses. They are notified to attend the next general clinic for re-examination before being certified fit to attend school. All cases are given special directions as to correct breathing, and instructed in the use of Burney Yeo's Inhaler with a few drops of an inhalation liquid, this latter precaution lessens the risk of post-operative infection. Ethyl Chloride is the routine anaesthetic employed.

(c) External Eye Disease.—The number of external eye diseases treated during the year are shown in table IV a.

(d) Vision.—Particulars of the work of refraction carried out during the year, are contained in table IV b. Two half-days a week have been devoted to this branch of the school medical service.

(e) Ear Disease and Hearing.—An aural clinic has been held one half-day a week.

(f) Dental Defects.—Table IV d. (1 and 2) shows the work done by this branch of the school medical service.

The dental treatment of school children should commence before the age of six years. In Barry this has been done as much as possible by cases being referred from the maternity centres for treatment.

The high percentage of permanent extractions is due to the fact where three of the permanent first molars were unsavable the four were extracted under an anaesthetic.

Regulation work was undertaken during the year, and eleven plates were made.

Under the Local Education Authorities (Medical Treatment) Act, 1909, the following scale of charges has been drawn up for orthodontic cases.

(1) Vulcanite Regulation Plates, 5s. a case.

(2) Angles Appliances, 7s. 6d. a case.

In addition to the work contained in table IV d. the following cases of interest were undertaken and treated.

(1) Fracture of mandible and upper maxilla of a boy of 10 years of age. This child had been surgically treated by the Surgeon of the Accident Hospital and then referred for dental treatment. Inter-dental splints were made, and inserted for about three months, a very good result was obtained, although the displacement of the parts were severe. The main point to note is the value of surgical and dental treatment being obtainable at the same time.

(2) Chronic Iritis.—This case had received previous treatment for about five months with no result. On being referred to the Clinic, the gums were noticed to be very inflamed, and the left upper temporary canine abscessed. After dental treatment the case cleared up within a fortnight.

OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

9. Review of the arrangements made for the provision of facilities for open air education and of the results obtained.

(a) Playground Classes.—It is pleasing to note the increased amount of time that the children spend in the open air. Besides the nature excursions, lessons are often taken in the playgrounds and in the play-sheds during the summer months.

(b) Open-Air School.—There is no open-air school in the district. There is not the slightest doubt such a school would prove of the greatest advantage to a number of children in the district, viz., those suffering from Anaemia, Malnutrition, the various forms of Tubercular disease and mentally and physically abnormal children. The need of an open-air school in the district was first reported upon in 1912, and has been discussed from year to year but still it has been left in abeyance.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

10. Description of the arrangements for associating the School Medical Service with the work of physical training in the schools.

The Class Teachers carry out this work, and the syllabus issued by the Board has been closely followed. The playgrounds are very suitable for the instruction of children in the exercises. In two schools the playground accommodation to play team games such as basket ball, were found unsuitable, and it was found necessary to find alternate sites for carrying out this portion of the syllabus.

The advisability of including swimming in the physical exercises should be seriously considered in all the senior schools. In the summer months, organised excursions should be made to the Sands by the senior classes in charge of Class Teachers, and instructions in swimming given by those of the teaching staff who are capable of so doing.

PROVISION OF MEALS.

11. Description of the arrangements for associating the school Medical Service with the work undertaken by the Authority under the Provision of Meals Acts 1906-1914; particularly as regards the selection of children for the meals, the approval of dietaries, the suitability of arrangements made.

The necessity of meals for the children of poor families was far more this year than in previous years. This was due to the casual nature of the employment in the district, and during the last two months of the year to the Coal Strike.

The necessitous cases were considered by the Canteen Committee, and after careful inquiry were given free meal tickets. During the strike it was found necessary to convert the Domestic Training Centres into Feeding Centres, and establish a Central Kitchen at the Bible Christian Chapel, for feeding the needy children. During this period about 350 children were in receipt of free meals. The Centres were periodically inspected by the School Medical Officer and found satisfactory. Invaluable services were rendered by the voluntary lady helpers.

The following menu was adopted at each centre.

Sunday—Meat and Vegetables.
 Monday—Mince Meat and Vegetables.
 Tuesday—Soup and Pudding.
 Wednesday—Meat and Vegetables.
 Thursday—Soup and Pudding.
 Friday—Boiled Rice, Cocoa, and Syrup.
 Saturday—Stew.
 Bread daily.

During the year in most of the schools, debilitated children on being brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer were given a cup of hot milk each morning, for this purpose each school was supplied with a quantity of Dried Milk. A marked improvement was noticed in most of the children.

As in past years, the children of the Special School have been in receipt of dinners each day of attendance.

SCHOOL BATHS.

12. Statement of the provision of School baths and of the suitability and adequacy of the arrangements made for their use.

None of the schools in the area have been provided with baths. Although baths form a necessary adjunct to the equipment of a school, at the present time it would be wiser to consider (1) the installation of a cleansing station, and (2) the formation of swimming classes during the summer months.

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

13. Statement of the methods adopted for securing the presence of the parents at the medical inspection and for their subsequent co-operation in the subsequent treatment of defects, with a review of the effect of such methods.

The proportion of parents who attend the routine examinations has increased to about 80 per cent, the percentage of parents attending the Clinics may be estimated at 75.

The parents are, as a rule, very much interested, though one occasionally comes across a small proportion of children who show signs of lamentable indifference, if not neglect, on the part of the parents.

CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

14. Review of the work undertaken by Teachers in facilitating the work of (1) medical inspection (2) following-up and (3) medical treatment of the children.

As in past years, the School Medical Officer has had every assistance from the teaching staff of the schools in medical inspection and treatment of school children. Habitual lassitude or ill-health, bad attendance, eye defects, or deafness, are drawn attention to, as well as lack of cleanliness, as it must be remembered that the children are prepared for examination by the parents, so that, in some cases, the School Medical Officer does not see the normal state of cleanliness of the child.

CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

15. Review of the work undertaken by the School Attendance Officer in facilitating the work of [1] medical inspection [2] following-up [3] medical treatment of the children—including a statement of the steps taken to co-ordinate the work of the School Medical Service with that of the School Attendance Department.

Where for any reason a child is excluded from school by the School Medical Officer an exclusion certificate is given to the School Attendance Officer, and on the child being considered fit to return to school a return certificate is issued to the School Attendance Officer who then follows up the case.

The experiment of a school nurse investigating the absentees from the Hannah Street Schools met with greater success than was anticipated. She, by the exercise of tact with the mothers and by giving instruction and advice, to get the children cared for or treated, and thereby sending them back to school at a much earlier date than would otherwise have been the case.

At the time of writing this report it has been found necessary on account of the increased and more essential work in the operative clinics, to release the nurse from the attendance duties. The success of the scheme which met with the approval of the Head Teachers, must not be lost sight of when the question of future development comes under consideration.

When this matter does receive consideration it must not be overlooked that sufficient pressure is brought to bear upon parents who wilfully neglect sending their children to school. During the year, about 4,500 visits to absentees were made by the nurse, and 250 neglectful cases were referred to the Chief Attendance Officer for attention.

The average attendance for all schools during the school year, i.e. October, 1919, to September, 1920, was 85.33 per cent. This shows a decrease of 0.28 per cent as compared with the previous year.

CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

16. Review of the work undertaken by voluntary bodies in facilitating the work of (1) medical inspection (2) following-up, and (3) medical treatment of the children.

Neale Trust Board.—Dr. George Neale, J.P. (Late Medical Officer of Health of Barry) bequeathed certain monies to be applied by a Board for the benefit of the poor children of the Urban District of Barry to improve the physical conditions of such children (for example, the provision of suitable clothes, boots, and food or physical exercises) so that the children may grow up strong and healthy men and women.

The Neale Trust Board consisting of the Chairman of the Urban District Council, General Manager of the Barry Railway Company, and Medical Officer of Health have during the last three months of the year granted the following benefits to the poor children of Barry.

						Boys.		Girls.		Total.
Clogs	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	56	...	208
Stockings	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Surgical Boots for physically defective children	...				...	1	...	1	...	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	58	...	214

Modern clogs, although noisy prove cheaper and last longer than cheap boots made of anything but leather. It has been found that when boots were given to the needy children, they were worn right out, and never repaired. In several cases they were pawned by parents, but the clogs now supplied are specially marked and no pawnbroker will take them in.

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The services of the District Nurses' Association have been acquired for the visitation of cases of tonsils and adenoids and minor defects after operation. During the year, 987 visits were made to 73 cases.

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

17. (a) Review of the methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind & Deaf children) Act 1893, and the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act 1899 and 1914, and of the adequacy of such methods.
- (b) Statement of the work of each special school during the year including a statement of the provision in the area for after-care.

There is one blind boy who is at a residential institution outside the district. Another case will soon be able to leave home so as to be able to be admitted to a Blind Institution.

Two boys are at institutions for Deaf and Dumb Children.

These cases are brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer during medical inspection and treatment, and by the visits of the Attendance Officers and School Nurses to the homes.

Special School.—This School is still held in temporary premises, at the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Crossways Street. The school environment of the mentally abnormal children attending these premises is unsuitable in every respect, and has been reported upon on several occasions. The building is practically devoid of ventilation, badly lighted, insufficiently provided with sanitary conveniences, no cloakroom and no teachers' room. There is only one sanitary convenience of the long hopper type, with defective flushing cistern. For the guidance of the committee the requirements of the Board of Education have been pointed out, viz:—

1 water closet for every 15 to 25 girls,
1 water closet for every 25 to 40 boys,
Plus Urinals (10 ft. for 100 boys).

The playground accommodation worked out at 10 sq. ft. a child, whilst the Board require 30 sq. ft. for each child.

There are usually 27 children (12 boys and 15 girls) on the register.

It has been suggested that this school be removed to the same site as that of an Open-Air School, when the latter has been definitely decided upon by the Committee. As this improvement is unlikely until some time has elapsed, the Committee should deem it advisable to obtain more suitable temporary premises, for these abnormal children are working under decidedly bad conditions.

After-Care.—Through the unceasing efforts of the Head Teacher the formation of a Night School for boys and girls who have left the Special School and who desire to continue their education in the following objects:—

Boys.	Girls.
Chair Caning.	Knitting.
Boot Repairing.	Needlework (plain and fancy).
String Work.	Crochet.
Paper Flowers.	Bead Work.
Stencilling.	Paper Flowers.
Raffia Work.	Raffia and Basketry.
	Canvas Work.

The classes are held on the following evenings:—

Girls—Mondays from 7 to 9 p.m.
Boys—Wednesdays from 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

NURSERY SCHOOLS.

18. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with Nursery Schools, including results of medical inspection and treatment.

On account of Barry being a modern town and devoid of slum population, it has not been considered necessary to provide a Nurse School. The object of such a school would be to provide training and occupation under hygienic conditions for little children not yet eligible for admission to the infant school, and whose home conditions are unsatisfactory.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

19. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at Secondary Schools, showing provision made for medical inspection and treatment.

There are in the town two Secondary Schools (one for boys and one for girls) belonging to the Glamorgan County Council.

There is also a Ladies' Training College with accommodation for 120 students.

The medical inspection of the students attending the County School is carried out by the School Medical Staff of the County Council.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

20. Statement of the work of the School Medical Service in connection with pupils in attendance at Continuous Schools.

No arrangements have been made for the medical inspection and treatment of pupils in attendance at Continuation Schools.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

(21) The School Medical Service works in close touch with the Labour Exchange and reports when necessary on the physical fitness of juveniles.

A draft of Bye-Laws regulating the employment of Children under the Education Act, 1918, has been approved by the Education Committee and submitted to the Home Office for approval. It is hoped that these Bye-Laws will be brought into force at an early date.

SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

(22) On account of pressure of work, it was found impossible to carry out any special inquiries during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- (23) The following miscellaneous examinations have been carried out during the year:—

Certified Teachers	...	...	...	8
Student Teachers	...	...	...	10
Bursars	...	...	...	18
Admissions to Truant School	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	38
				<hr/>

(24) STATISTICAL TABLES.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Table A shows the average heights in centimetres, and the average weights in kilograms, of all children weighed and measured at the time of the routine examinations. In every case, the records were taken without footgear.

TABLE A.

Boys.							Girls.						
Age.		Number		Height		Weight.	Number		Height		Weight		
3	...	2	...	97.0	...	16.8	...	1	...	88.5	...	13.2	
4	...	269	...	98.3	...	17.7	...	249	...	96.7	...	15.4	
5	...	120	...	101.9	...	17.3	...	133	...	102.0	...	16.5	
6	...	29	...	104.6	...	18.2	...	35	...	105.4	...	18.2	
7	...	21	...	113.7	...	21.3	...	14	...	112.1	...	20.3	
8	...	318	...	118.0	...	23.2	...	377	...	114.1	...	22.3	
9	...	40	...	120.1	...	23.7	...	27	...	121.3	...	20.9	
10	...	12	...	129.8	...	27.9	...	24	...	127.1	...	26.8	
11	...	10	...	130.4	...	28.5	...	8	...	134.1	...	28.7	
12	...	335	...	133.4	...	32.2	...	297	...	140.2	...	32.6	
13	...	5	...	141.7	...	36.7	...	12	...	143.9	...	34.3	
14	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	

TABLE I.—Number of Children Inspected 1st January, 1920, to 31st December, 1920.

A.—Routine Medical Inspection.

Entrants.													
Age.		3.		4.		5.		6.		Other Ages		Total.	
Boys	2	...	269	...	120	...	29	...	21	...	441
Girls	1	...	249	...	133	...	35	...	17	...	435
Totals		...	3	...	518	...	253	...	64	...	38	...	876

Intermediate Group					Leavers.									Grand	
Age.		8.		12.	13.		14.		Other Ages.		Total.		Total.		
Boys	318	...	335	...	5	...	—	...	62	...	720	...	1161
Girls	375	...	297	...	12	...	--	...	58	...	742	...	1177
Totals		...	693	...	632	...	17	...	—	...	120	...	1462	...	2338

B.—Special Inspections.

								Re-Examinations (i.e.	
								No. of Children	
								Re-Examined.	
Boys	805	...	357
Girls	984	...	447
Totals	1,789	...	804

C.—TOTAL NUMBER of Individual Children INSPECTED BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER, WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES (no Child being counted more than once in one year).

No. of Individual Children Inspected.

3,949.

TABLE II.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1920.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.			Specials.		
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.		Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	
Malnutrition	—	109	...	1	...	1
Uncleanliness—						
Head	157	56	...	40	...	—
Body	42	159	...	7	...	5
Skin—						
Ringworm :						
Head	4	—	...	58	...	—
Body	2	—	...	28	...	—
Scabies	19	—	...	69	...	—
Impetigo	15	—	...	253	...	—
Other Diseases (non-Tubercular)	36	—	...	128	...	10
Eye—						
Blepharitis	26	—	...	51	...	—
Conjunctivitis	—	—	...	24	...	—
Keratitis	1	—	...	5	...	3
Corneal Ulcer	—	—	...	7	...	—
Corneal Opacities	2	—	...	4	...	—
Defective Vision	78	167	...	61	...	22
Squint	15	—	...	25	...	—
Other Conditions	6	—	...	20	...	4
Ear—						
Defective Hearing	47	—	...	20	...	—
Otitis Media	29	—	...	41	...	—
Other Ear Diseases	99	—	...	51	...	—
Nose and Throat—						
Enlarged Tonsils	50	199	...	87	...	15
Adenoids	8	10	...	56	...	5
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—	...	28	...	8
Other Conditions	20	—	...	43	...	9
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-Tubercular)	—	141	...	40	...	12
Defective Speech	—	12	...	—	...	—
Teeth—Dental Diseases (see Dentist's Report)	—	—	...	—	...	—
Heart and Circulation—						
Heart Disease :						
Organic	—	8	...	1	...	6
Functional	—	40	...	—	...	10
Anaemia	—	24	...	2	...	—
Lungs—						
Bronchitis	5	32	...	28	...	—
Other Non-Tubercular Diseases	—	3	...	24	...	—
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary :						
Definite	—	—	...	2	...	—
Suspected	4	—	...	12	...	4

TABLE II (Continued).

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.				Specials.			
	Number referred for Treatment.		Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.		Number referred for Treatment.		Number requiring to be kept under observation, but not referred for Treatment.	
Non-Pulmonary:								
Glands	3	...	—	...	6	...	—	...
Spine	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...
Hip	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...
Other Bones and Joints	1	...	—	...	5	...	—	...
Skin	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...
Other Forms	—	...	—	...	2	...	—	...
Nervous System—								
Epilepsy	1	...	—	...	3	...	—	...
Chorea	—	...	—	...	15	...	—	3
Other Conditions ...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...
Deformities—								
Rickets	—	...	29	...	—	...	—	...
Spinal Curvature ...	—	...	11	...	—	...	—	2
Other Forms	—	...	14	...	7	...	—	...
Other Defects and Diseases	2	...	—	...	105	...	—	11

NUMBER of Individual Children having Defects
which required Treatment or to be kept under
Observation

1.522

TABLE III.—Numerical Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area in 1920.

		Boys.	Girls.	Totals
BLIND (including partially blind), Within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	—	—	—
	Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	1	—	1
	Not at School.	1	—	1
DEAF AND DUMB (including partially deaf) Within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	1	—	1
	Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf.	2	—	2
	Not at School.	—	—	—
MENTALLY DEFICIENT. Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	1	2	3
	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Deficient Children	12	15	27
	Notified to Local Control Authority by Local Education Authority during Year	—	3	3
	Not at School.	—	3	3
Imbeciles.	At School.	—	—	—
	Not at School.	—	1	1
Idiots.		—	1	1
EPILEPTICS.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	1	3	4
	Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics In Institutions other than Certified Schools.	—	—	—
	Not at School.	—	—	—
PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	8	4	12
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Schools.	—	—	—
	Not at School.	3	4	7
Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	3	1	4
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Schools.	—	1	1
	Not at School.	—	—	—
Crippling due to causes other than Tuber- culosis, i.e., Paralysis, Rickets, Traumatism.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	14	7	21
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children	—	—	—
	In Institutions other than Certified Schools.	—	—	—
	Not at School.	—	—	—
Other Physical Defectives, e.g., delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open-Air Schools suffering from severe heart disease.	Attending Public Elementary Schools.	—	—	—
	Attending Open-Air Schools	—	—	—
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defective Children, other than Open- Air Schools	—	—	—
	Not at School.	—	—	—
Dull or Backward.	Retarded 2 years	93	72	165
	Retarded 3 years.	14	5	19

TABLE IV.—Treatment of Defects of Children during 1920.

A.—Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.				
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.			Total.
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.		
Skin—					
Ringworm—Head	59	59	—		59
Ringworm—Body	27	27	—		27
Scabies	87	87	—		87
Impetigo	306	306	—		306
Minor Injuries	72	60	12		72
Other Skin Diseases	180	180	—		180
Ear Disease	151	151	—		151
Eye Disease (external and other)	133	133	—		133
Miscellaneous	460	420	40		460

B.—Treatment of Visual Defect.

Number of Children.																		
Referred for Refraction.		Submitted to Refraction.					For whom Glasses were Prescribed.	For whom Glasses were Provided.	Recommended for Treatment other than by Glasses.	Received other Forms of Treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.							
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Otherwise.	Total.													
142	...	121	...	6	...	—	...	127	...	105	...	105	...	2	...	2	...	10

C.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Referred for Treatment.	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of Treatment.
	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
173	140	—	140	63

D.—Treatment of Dental Defects.
1.—Number of Children dealt with.

			Age Groups.										Specials.	Total
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
(a)	Inspected by Dentist	...	—	248	495	617	646	528	583	491	420	128	—	4,156
(b)	Referred for Treatment	...	—	50	150	249	327	256	292	313	290	98	—	2,025
(c)	Actually Treated	...	—	22	55	115	161	115	108	103	99	65	—	843
(d)	Re-treated (result of periodical examination)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.—Particulars of Time given and of Operations undertaken.

No. of half days devoted to Inspection.	No. of half days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics included in (4) and (6).	No. of other Operations.	
			Extracted	Filled	Extracted	Filled			Permanent Teeth.	Temporary Teeth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
55	323	2367	492	902	1735	54	956	234	336	—

E.—Treatment of Uncleanliness.

(a)	The average number of visits per annum made by the School Nurses to each School	...	10
(b)	The total number of examinations made of children by School Nurses in the year in the Schools	...	4,995
(c)	The number of individual children found unclean	...	Head ... 907 Body ... 230 Clothing ... 201
(d)	The arrangements made by the Authority for cleansing, and the number of children cleansed under these arrangements	...	—
(e)	A record of legal proceedings taken under the Children Act, 1908, or the School Attendance Bye-Laws	...	Nil.

F.—Treatment of all other Defects..

(a)	The number of cases referred for treatment	...	—
(b)	The measures adopted for securing improvement	...	—
(c)	The effect of the measures taken.	...	—

TABLE V.—Summary Treatment of Defects as shown in Table IV. (A, B, C, D and F, but excluding E).

					Number of Children.						
					Treated.						
					Referred for Treatment.	Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.	Total.		
Minor Ailments	1,475	...	1,423	...	52	...	1,475
Visual Defects	142	...	121	...	6	...	127
Defects of Nose and Throat	173	...	140	...	—	...	140
Dental Defects	2,025	...	843	...	—	...	843
Other Defects	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Total	3,815	...	2,527	...	58	...	2,585

TABLE VI.—Summary relating to Children Medically Inspected at the Routine Inspections during the year 1920.

(1)	The total number of children medically inspected at the routine inspections	...	...	2,338
(2)	The number of children in (1) suffering from—			
	Malnutrition	...	...	109
	Skin Disease	...	...	77
	Defective Vision (including squint)	...	...	260
	Eye Disease	...	...	35
	Defective Hearing	...	...	47
	Ear Disease	...	...	128
	Nose and Throat Disease	...	...	287
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	141
	Defective Speech	...	...	12
	Dental Disease	...	...	2,025
	Heart Disease—			
	Organic	...	...	8
	Functional	...	...	40
	Anaemia	...	...	24
	Lung Disease (Non-Tubercular)	...	...	40
	Tuberculosis—Pulmonary :			
	Definite	...	...	—
	Suspected	...	...	4
	Non-Pulmonary	...	...	4
	Disease of the Nervous System	...	...	3
	Deformities	...	...	54
	Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	2
(3)	The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanness or defective clothing or footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment).	...	...	330
(4)	The number of children in (1) who were referred for treatment (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	...	...	504
(5)	The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanness, defective clothing, &c.)	410

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